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43rd 1905 Union League of Philadelphia



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THE UNION LEAGUE



PHILADELPHIA

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THE UNION LEAGUE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ELECTED DECEMBER 11, 1905.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, OCTOBER 16, 1905.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13, 1905.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 11, 1905.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE GUEST COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE ART ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING
OF THE PRESENT UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, MAY 11,
1905, APPENDED TO REPORT OF GUEST
COMMITTEE (PAGE 60).

1905.

BROAD STREET
BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREETS.

Founded November 22, 1862.

Organized December 27, 1862.

Incorporated March 30, 1864.

House, 1118 Chestnut Street, opened January 22, 1863.

House, 1216 Chestnut Street, opened August 18, 1864.

Present House opened May 11, 1865.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

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OFFICERS.

ELECTED DECEMBER 11, 1903.

PRESIDENT.

EDWIN S. STUART.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,
DIMNER BEEBER,

JOHN SAILER,
WILLIAM W. PORTER.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
M. RIEBENACK,
SAMUEL P. ROTAN,
JOEL COOK,
CHARLES D. BARNEY,
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER,
GEORGE V. MASSEY,

J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT,
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
RICHARD L. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM H. BROOKS,
CHARLES GIBBONS DAVIS,
GEORGE H. HILL,

JOHN B. LOBER.

ELECTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DECEMBER 12, 1905.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

TREASURER.

M. RIEBENACK.

38076

William H. Lambert

THE

MINUTES



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STANDING COMMITTEES.

Appointed December 12, 1905.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN SAILER, *Chairman.*

M. RIEBENACK,
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER,

JOEL COOK,
JOHN B. LOBER.

GUEST COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. TILDEN, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL P. ROTAN,
GEORGE V. MASSEY,

RICHARD L. AUSTIN,
CHARLES GIBBONS DAVIS

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT DIMNER BEEBER, *Chairman.*

GEORGE V. MASSEY,
CHARLES D. BARNEY,

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
GEORGE H. HILL.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. PORTER, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT,

WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
WILLIAM H. BROOKS.

AUDITORS.

JOHN W. HAMER,

W. HARRY MILLER,
FRANKLIN M. POTTS.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Elected by the Board of Directors, December 15, 1905:

GEORGE P. MORGAN, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. COOK, *Secretary.*

A. G. HETHERINGTON,
E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK,
SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT,
PETER BOYD,

W. WORRELL WAGNER,
WILLIAM E. HELME,
HARRISON TOWNSEND,
JOHN C. LOWRY,
HORACE S. RIDINGS,

J. T. JACKSON.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

*†† Elected by Board of Directors, { February 9, 1897.
December 9, 1902.

MINUTES
OF THE
SPECIAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

October 16, 1905.

A special meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held Monday evening, October 16, 1905, at eight o'clock.

The President, Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury, presided, and Mr. William H. Lambert acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.—A quorum being present, the meeting will please come to order. As this is a special meeting, no other business than that stated in the call can be transacted. The Secretary will read the call for the meeting.

The Secretary read the call as follows:

October 10, 1905.

To the Members of The Union League:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted in conformity with the requirements of Section 23 of the By-Laws, upon the written request of upward of two hundred members, a special meeting of The Union League is hereby called, to be held in the Assembly Hall on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting there will be submitted for consideration the following preamble and resolution set forth in said written request:

WHEREAS, A committee known as the Committee of Twenty-one, composed with one exception of members of The Union League, has been formed for certain political municipal objects; and

WHEREAS, An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many, not members of The Union League, that said committee represents the League in its corporate capacity, which said committee has never claimed the right to do; therefore be it

Resolved, That such impression is erroneous, as the said Committee of Twenty-one does not in any respect represent, and cannot act for, The Union League.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Secretary will now read the petition, signed by over two hundred members, calling for this meeting. The Secretary read the petition as follows:

To the Board of Directors of The Union League:

WHEREAS, An impression has become quite prevalent in the community that the committee known as the Committee of Twenty-one, as such represents The Union League; and

WHEREAS, Such impression is not only entirely inconsistent with the facts of the case, but also most unjust to the members of that committee and to the membership of the League, and if uncontradicted places The Union League in a false position as to the pending municipal election; and

WHEREAS, Rule 15 of the Board of Directors states that “no members of The Union League, as members of The Union League, shall hold any meeting, whether formal or informal, professing to have a public object, unless it be called in strict conformity with the By-Laws;”

THEREFORE, We, the undersigned members of The Union League, in conformity with the provisions of By-Law 23, do respectfully request the Board of Directors to call a special meeting of the membership of the League at the earliest practicable date, at which meeting it is proposed to offer the following preamble and resolution for consideration:

WHEREAS, A committee known as the Committee of Twenty-one, composed with one exception of members of The Union League, has been formed for certain political municipal objects; and

WHEREAS, An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many, not members of The Union League, that said committee represents the League in its corporate capacity, which said committee has never claimed the right to do; therefore be it

Resolved, That such impression is erroneous, as the said Committee of Twenty-one does not in any respect represent, and cannot act for, The Union League.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Secretary will also read the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors on October 5, 1905. The Secretary read the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That pursuant to the written request of upwards of two hundred members of The Union League presented to the Board, and in conformity with the requirements of Section 23 of the By-Laws, a special meeting of The Union League is hereby called, to be held in the Assembly Hall of The Union League on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration the preamble and resolution set forth in said request, and that the Secretary be and he is hereby directed to issue a call for said meeting accordingly.

Resolved, further, That it is the unanimous judgment and opinion of this Board that any departure from the well-settled policy of The Union League of non-participation in municipal politics would be most unwise, injudicious and impolitic, and probably detrimental to the best interests of The Union League, and the Board therefore respectfully recommends to the membership that said policy be scrupulously adhered to, and directs that copies of these resolutions be submitted to the special meeting in connection with the reading of the call.

CAPT. S. EMLÉN MEIGS.—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I want to say that three members of The Union League, of whom I have the honor to be one, prepared a petition that the Board of Directors should call this special meeting to consider the preambles and resolutions contained in the call. As this written request was signed by 262 members, it speaks for itself, and no words from me are now needed, as any action by this meeting on the preambles and resolutions recited in the call for this special meeting has become unnecessary on account of recent newspaper publications, and therefore I move that the preamble and resolution stated in the call be amended by striking therefrom all after the word "whereas," as follows:

WHEREAS, A committee known as the Committee of Twenty-one, composed with one exception of members of The Union League, has been formed for certain political municipal objects; and

WHEREAS, An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many, not members of The Union League, that said committee represents the League in its corporate capacity, which said committee has never claimed the right to do; therefore be it

Resolved, That such impression is erroneous, as the said Committee of Twenty-one does not in any respect represent, and cannot act for, The Union League.

and insert the following:

WHEREAS, Several committees, composed in large measure of members of The Union League, have been formed for certain political objects; and

WHEREAS, Some of the members of The Union League are taking an active and prominent part in the present local political controversy; and

WHEREAS, No impression should be permitted to go abroad that any of said committees or members represent The Union League in its corporate capacity:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that The Union League of Philadelphia, following the policy pursued for many years, should take no part in local politics. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by several members.

THE PRESIDENT.—Are you ready for the question?

The question was called for.

THE PRESIDENT.—Those in favor of adopting the amendment offered by Captain Meigs say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN ROBERTS.—I move we adjourn.

THE PRESIDENT.—Is that motion seconded?

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—All those in favor of adjourning will say aye; contrary, no.

The vote was taken.

THE PRESIDENT.—The meeting stands adjourned.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

MINUTES
OF THE
ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 13, 1905.

An adjourned annual meeting of The Union League was held on Monday evening, November 13, 1905, immediately after the adjournment of the nomination meeting.

Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury, President of The Union League, presided, and Mr. William H. Lambert acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.—This is an adjourned annual meeting. A quorum being present, I will ask the Secretary to read the call of the meeting.

The Secretary read the call as follows:

November 6, 1905.

To the Members of The Union League:

An adjourned annual meeting of The Union League will be held on Monday evening, November 13, 1905, immediately after the adjournment of the nomination meeting. This meeting is called in compliance with the action taken at the last annual meeting on December 14, 1904, to consider the report of the Board of Directors with regard to the proposed improvements to The Union League property.

THE PRESIDENT.—I desire to announce that at the last annual meeting the question of improvements to the property was referred back to the Board of Directors for further consideration and report at an adjourned annual meeting, to be called by the Chair. The question was again referred by the Board to the House Committee, who were authorized to have plans prepared showing the proposed improvements, which were submitted to and approved by both the Advisory Real Estate Board and the Board of Directors, and have been exhibited in the smoking room for the last three weeks for

your examination, in order to enable you to intelligently dispose of this matter to-night. A great deal of careful thought and attention has been given to this matter, and now, gentlemen, it is for you to say at this time whether you want these improvements or not. Mr. William M. Coates, Chairman of the House Committee, will explain the plans in detail and submit some figures in connection therewith.

MR. COATES.—Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Union League: With your permission I will submit resolutions at the close of my remarks, instead of introducing them now. Two successive annual meetings have referred this problem to the Board of Directors. At the last annual meeting the Board submitted a plan which covered the entire lot from Broad Street to Fifteenth Street. That plan was rejected, largely, I think, on account of the cost. Inasmuch as the corporation has rejected a plan for the whole lot, it was evident that the only alternative was to present a plan for a part of the lot, and in order to show exactly what the committee proposed to do they have divided the lot from Broad Street to Fifteenth Street into four sections. The old house from Broad Street running back as far as the cigar desk is designated as Section A. Section B is the ground covered by the billiard room and the large café. Section C (on which it is proposed to build, if you approve) is the ground covered by the rear staircase, the Benson annex, 1418 Sansom Street, and porch and garden, all of which to-day are of very little use, excepting the Benson Annex. Section D is the ground west of Section C and extending to Fifteenth Street.

Now I think you understand that all we contemplate is to build on Section C, 92 x 100 feet, and to make such minor alterations in the rest of the building as may be necessary.

(In order that the members could intelligently follow the statement of Mr. Coates, lantern slides of the drawings were exhibited.)

If the operator will throw the plans on the screen, I will be able to show what I mean.

(The first drawing.) This shows the side elevation of the old building, and the new building with the front and rear as it will appear from Broad Street and from Fifteenth Street.

(Second drawing.) This is the first-floor plan, and the lines will show the divisions. This (pointing) is Section A, the old club house back to the cigar desk. Section B is the present ground covered by the large café and billiard room. This (Section C) is the building we propose to put up. This shows a room for eighteen billiard and pool tables. You have to-day, including those in the Benson annex, fifteen. There is the entrance from Moravian Street, such as you have now, and the elevators.

The floor above shows a banquet hall in Section C which will seat 900 persons at a business meeting, or at a banquet 660 persons. Adjoining it on the right, still in Section C, are serving rooms, coat and toilet rooms and elevators, connections with the kitchen and pantries.

(The next drawing.) This shows the fourth-floor plan, which gives three private dining rooms, three card rooms, one chess room, and toilet rooms, etc.

The fifth- and sixth-floor plans will give you on both floors twenty-four rooms with baths, and eight rooms with parlor and baths.

In order to get these plans we submitted the problem to fifteen competing architects, and from the fifteen plans submitted by them the Board of Directors and the Advisory Real Estate Board unanimously agreed upon the plans that you have before you to-night. The programme of competition provided for the plans being revised after they were approved by this meeting, so they are subject to any revision that the members may wish to make.

If you build on Section C, we hope that you will be so much pleased with what we have there that you will conclude to alter Section B, and therefore the competition also provided that the plans should show what could be done with Section B. In the near future that question may be before you, but not at this time. The plans also show what alterations you can make in the old building, *i. e.*, Section A. You can provide the ladies' dining rooms as therein shown, or you can provide them in some other way. All that we are asking to-night is for authority to build on Section C and make such alterations in the old building as may be found desirable at this time.

Now as to the cost. This has been estimated by the architect at \$300,000. Then to move the machinery into the sub-basement, and perhaps provide additional machinery, we have allowed \$50,000. That makes \$350,000. In addition you can spend \$50,000 in furnishings, and you have \$400,000; and, therefore, we propose to come before you to-night and ask for \$500,000 so as to cover every contingency which may arise.

The question has been asked whether that will involve any increase in dues. I do not think it necessarily will, and I would like to give you some figures. If you borrow \$500,000 at 4 per cent., the interest would be \$20,000. The increased taxation on account of the new building will probably be \$5000. The Superintendent has estimated the running expenses of the new building at \$4000. I put them at \$5000, so that the total for interest, taxes and running expenses would be \$30,000.

Let us now see what the revenue would be. From the twenty-four rooms with baths at two dollars a night (we receive a dollar and a half for our present rooms without bath), and the eight rooms with parlor and bath at three dollars a night, we would receive about \$25,000 per annum if they were rented every night in the year. These rooms would rent more readily and be more fully occupied than the rooms we now have, because, in our opinion, a great many people find it difficult to obtain rooms here. If you want to rent the rooms by the year you can do so, but whether that would be desirable or not I do not say. Calculate that you would get three-fourths of the full revenue from them, and you would have about \$19,000. Now, in the coming year, from the late increase in membership you will receive \$6000 from the annual tax more than during the past year. This added to three-fourths of the maximum rental from the rooms would give you \$25,000 income as against \$30,000 disbursements, making a difference of \$5000. This \$5000 would be about \$2.50 from each one of the members, and if you had to increase the dues \$5, I am sure there is no member of this Union League who would object in view of the increased facilities of the new building. I do not think we will have to go beyond that; but suppose the tax was increased \$10, that would produce \$20,000; and if the increase was \$15, this would give us \$30,000, which would run

the new building if you did not get one cent from the rooms; but the judgment of the House Committee, after going over the subject thoroughly, is that we might count on receiving \$20,000 from these rooms.

Gentlemen, I would offer the following resolutions—two resolutions, but practically one. If you are willing to vote on both as one, you can do so, or you can divide them, as they are separate and apart from each other. I hope they will go through together:

Resolved, That the general project submitted by the Board of Directors for building on ground designated in the plan submitted as Section C, with minor changes in Sections A and B, be approved.

Resolved, That a Building Committee of five be appointed, two from the Board of Directors, one from the Advisory Real Estate Board, and two from the Corporation; and that to this committee be committed the plans for such revision or alterations as said committee may find necessary or desirable; and the said committee be authorized to enter into contracts and to carry to completion the proposed improvements, provided the expenditure be limited to \$500,000.

MR. WM. T. TILDEN.—Just one question. I want to make it clear that in addition to the committee of five the President of the League will be an ex-officio member. Is that right?

THE PRESIDENT.—That is right.

MR. JAMES F. HOPE.—I desire to second the resolutions, and to bespeak for them the careful consideration of this meeting. This question is an old one—old enough to be serious. It has come before this Club on numerous occasions—back in 1894 and 1895, when we had a membership of 1400 or 1500, there was a general complaint in regard to the lack of facilities and accommodations. The matter was referred by the Board to the House Committee at that time, to present plans and suggestions. These were rejected, and every incoming Board and committee from that time until the present have considered the same question. They have given it time, attention and a great deal of thought, but there is no plan, gentlemen, that has been before us which has had the consideration and careful scrutiny that has been given the one now presented. As the

Chairman stated, there has been competition, and we never had that before. This is the choice of fifteen plans, and if the League desires to meet what would seem to be a very popular demand for better accommodations, such as sleeping rooms, dining rooms, card and chess rooms, etc., it seems that all of these can be obtained from the present plan. If we do not want changed conditions, we ought to say so to-night and settle for a time this ever-recurring question. I think the committees having charge of this matter have done their full duty in connection therewith, and rendered a very valuable service to The Union League. (Applause.)

MR. WM. T. TILDEN.—I would like to have one matter understood, if the Chairman will permit. The President of the League is a member ex-officio of the committee created by the resolution, but the resolution does not say so. I therefore move that we amend the resolution so as to provide that the President of the League shall be a member, by inserting the words "of which committee the President shall be a member ex-officio."

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—Are you ready for the question on the amendment? (The question was called for.) Those in favor of inserting the clause making the President ex-officio a member of the committee will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The amendment is adopted.

Now, gentlemen, we will vote on the resolutions offered by Mr. Coates, as amended. Would you like to have them read? (Cries of no.) Those in favor of adopting the resolutions offered by Mr. Coates, as amended, will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The ayes have it—the resolutions are adopted. (The vote was practically unanimous.)

THE PRESIDENT.—The resolutions as amended and adopted read as follows:

Resolved, That the general project submitted by the Board of Directors for building on ground designated in the plan submitted as Section C, with minor changes in Sections A and B, be approved.

Resolved, That a Building Committee of six be appointed, two from the Board of Directors, one from the Advisory Real Estate Board, and two from the Corporation, of which committee the President shall be a member ex-officio; and that to this committee be committed the plans for such revision or alterations as said committee may find necessary or desirable; and the said committee be authorized to enter into contracts and to carry to completion the proposed improvements, provided the expenditure be limited to \$500,000.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER.—Having decided to make the improvements and additions along the lines suggested, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, I want to outline as briefly as possible the mode of procedure which we shall ask you to approve. Upon consideration of the whole situation, which included the actual condition of the liens upon your property at present, we have concluded to recommend the creation of a mortgage, or bonds secured by a mortgage, of \$1,000,000, one-half of which is to be kept by the trustee mentioned in the mortgage, subject to future action by the membership. There is at present one mortgage of \$1000 on the Fifteenth Street properties of The Union League that is somewhat elastic in its nature, which enables us at any time on the very shortest notice to raise \$129,000. There is also another mortgage on the present League House, given to secure the following bonds: Third series, maturing March 1, 1909, \$40,000; Fourth series, maturing March 1, 1914, \$45,000, making a total of \$85,000. Having in mind the present smaller mortgage we spoke of, and the length of time that must elapse before we can pay off the bonds under the other mortgage, our determination was somewhat influenced by these two facts. The fact that the former mortgage is of this elastic nature renders it easy to proceed with the improvements and additions before we need any of the bonds which we ask you to authorize the Board to issue. The resolution which I shall presently read to you will reveal the general plan upon which it is proposed that the corporation should act. We have considered it in the light which the Chairman of the House Committee gave us, that there is no immediate necessity of making a recommendation either as to

an increase of membership or as to an increase of dues. For the reason stated, as to the first mortgage mentioned, there can be no difficulty in raising enough money to get through the approaching year without requiring any additional members or any increase in the dues. We have therefore drawn a series of resolutions which authorize the creation of the mortgage, and the first resolution after bestowing the authority prescribes the manner in which the bonds shall be held and shall be used. Then we have another resolution, separate from the first, because we were not sure how it would impress the members, and we preferred not to have the interests of either entangled with those of the other, in which we made an effort to prescribe the method by which all the members of The Union League might have an opportunity to subscribe for the bonds.

We then prepared a third resolution bestowing upon the Board (the incoming Board or the successive ones) the duty and the right of prescribing the forms of the bonds and of the mortgage, and also all provisions that the Board might consider wise or expedient in the way of providing a sinking fund, or any other means that the Board might approve of to provide for the gradual redemption and cancellation of the bonds and mortgages. With this explanation I offer the following resolutions, which may be considered separately or together, as this body may decide.

I would add, before I begin to read them, that so far as it was possible to do so the form of the previous mortgage—the present existing mortgage given to secure the bonds now outstanding—was followed almost exactly, and there is nothing new in the resolutions except where the changed conditions required it:

Resolved, That the officers of The Union League be and they are hereby authorized to execute a mortgage upon all the real estate of The Union League in the city of Philadelphia to a trustee in the usual form, to be prepared by the Board of Directors, under the supervision of counsel of the League, to secure bonds of The Union League, which are hereby authorized to the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States, clear of all taxes that may be imposed

by the United States, the same to be disposed of as follows, to wit: Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of said bonds shall be held by the trustee named in the mortgage subject to disposal only by the future action and resolution of The Union League taken at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose of the consideration of their disposal; and five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of said bonds, or such amount thereof as may be necessary, shall be issued and used by the Board of Directors to provide the funds required to make the alterations and additions to the property of The Union League as determined by it at this meeting; and should there be any bonds of said five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) remaining after providing the funds required to make the said alterations and additions, they, so remaining, or any part of them, may be used by the Board of Directors for the redemption and cancellation of any or all the bonds now secured by the present mortgage upon the property of The Union League upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Board of Directors and the holders of such bonds.

Resolved, That proposals shall be invited from members of The Union League for the purchase of the whole or any portion of the said five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of bonds hereby authorized to be issued, in the manner and upon such terms as may be determined by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the total or any part of the bonds now authorized to be issued not being subscribed for by the members of The Union League, the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to sell the said bonds not subscribed for, in any manner deemed by them to be for the best interests of The Union League, provided that the said bonds are not sold for less than par.

Resolved, That the forms and terms of the bonds and mortgage, their date and maturity, and all provisions providing for a sinking fund or other means to secure their gradual redemption, shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

CAPT. S. EMLÉN MEIGS.—I have heard this proposition, and, to my mind, the creation of a mortgage of a million dollars is an important matter. I think it is so important that it would be well that the statement which has been made at this meeting

should be printed and copies sent to the members, and the matter referred to the incoming Board. (Cries of no, no.)

The proposition is that any bonds not sold shall be sold by the Directors in their discretion. I would not like to see these bonds sold for ninety cents on the dollar. I make a motion that this paper be printed, and copies sent to every member of the League, and that the matter be referred to the incoming Board, which will be elected in a month. It seems to me that thirty days is not a very long time to consider a question of a million dollars.

The motion was seconded.

MR. FRANK D. LA LAMME.—I want to ask, is there not a State tax of four mills on these bonds?

MR. DIMNER BEEBER.—The language of the bonds is "clear of taxes imposed by the United States." In that respect they follow exactly the language of the present bond and mortgage: "Clear of tax imposed by the United States."

MR. FRANK D. LA LAMME.—I would like to insert in the resolution "clear of taxes of the United States and State of Pennsylvania." This would make The Union League pay the tax.

GEN. LOUIS WAGNER.—This resolution does not appear clear, and I would like to ask the legal opinion of the Chairman of the Finance Committee upon this point. If the resolution is adopted that we pay 4 per cent. clear of all taxes, does not that compel the League to pay the taxes? If not, then the man who holds the bonds pays the taxes. Which of these is correct?

MR. DIMNER BEEBER.—I want to say on behalf of the Finance Committee that we did not consider that it was good policy to attempt to take upon ourselves any greater burden than this corporation took some eleven years ago, and we thought if it could borrow at that time, with an agreement to pay 4.4 per cent, clear of United States taxes, it could at this time borrow at 4 per cent. clear of taxes imposed by the United States.

I think that this Union League can borrow all the money it wants within those limits at 4 per cent. net. I have no special opinion on this subject of taxation, but I think if this corporation could sell bonds ten years ago with a simple pro-

vision to pay only the United States tax, it can sell the present proposed issue with a similar provision as to taxes. However, I do not wish to be considered as an advocate of the literal language of these resolutions that have been submitted. In a sense I care nothing about the rate that you fix or the provisions as to the taxes. All I am trying to do is to vindicate the committee that thought it was safe to undertake to do what the corporation did eleven years ago when money was not so cheap. (Applause.)

GEN. LOUIS WAGNER.—Of course the suggestion of the Chairman of the Finance Committee as to the taxes upon the old mortgage cannot possibly apply to this, as things are different now.

Now, as far as the other proposition is concerned, Mr. President, I trust that we shall act upon this question to-night, and not postpone it for a month. There is not a member present who is not thoroughly conversant with this subject, as stated by the Chairman of the House Committee in his most lucid and careful explanation of the work to be accomplished, and we have had this under consideration for some ten or more years. And after we have instructed the Board of Directors to proceed with this work, the proposition is to keep them without means until a future meeting can consider this subject. This meeting has considered it, and if the proposition to postpone until the December meeting should be carried, it would be absolutely necessary, for the benefit of those who failed to be here to-night, to take up the time of that meeting and go over the entire explanation. Even then we cannot tell how much wiser those who are not here to-night would be than those who are here. I therefore hope that the proposition to postpone the consideration of the resolution submitted by the Committee on Finance will be voted down, and the resolutions adopted as presented. (Applause.)

MR. RICHARD CAMPION.—Under the phraseology of the resolution offered by Judge Beeber, the bonds are offered to the membership, and if not all taken by the members, then the remainder are to be disposed of at the discretion of the Board of Directors. They could therefore sell the bonds, not taken

by members, at any price. Therefore I move that we insert the words "not less than par." (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT.—Is the motion seconded? (The motion was seconded.) Now as to the motion made by Captain Meigs to postpone, was that motion seconded? (The motion was seconded.) The question before the meeting is the motion to postpone consideration. Those in favor will vote aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The motion is lost.

THE PRESIDENT.—The question is now upon Mr. La Lanne's motion to insert the words "free of taxes of the United States and State of Pennsylvania"; in other words, 4.4 per cent.

MR. WM. T. TILDEN.—I would like to speak on this motion. I want to ask Judge Beeber whether he really means what he says in his resolution, and whether he wants that resolution passed without reference to the State taxes. I have implicit confidence in the judgment of the Finance Committee, and am ready to support the resolutions, unless this was an oversight on his part.

MR. DIMNER BEEBER.—It was done with deliberation.

MR. WM. T. TILDEN.—That is sufficient. I am entirely satisfied, and will vote for the original resolution.

MR. DIMNER BEEBER.—I wish to say that there was no difficulty eleven years ago in selling the bonds then issued with this same language, and this was used now with deliberation. This may be right or it may be wrong, and, as I stated, I do not care to appear in the light of an advocate of this particular language, or that the bonds shall pay 4 per cent. and nothing more. If the League wants to pay 4 per cent. and the taxes, I will not raise my voice against it.

THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. La Lanne's motion is to insert the words "clear of United States and State taxes." Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The motion is lost.

The next question is the motion that the bonds not subscribed for by members of the League shall be sold at the discretion of the Board at not less than par, by inserting the words "not less than par." Is the motion seconded? (The motion was seconded.)

GEN. LOUIS WAGNER.—This proposition as amended makes the bonds salable upon two different bases. I would suggest that the amendment should state that none of the bonds are to be sold at less than par.

This was agreed to by the mover of the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT.—Those in favor of adopting the amendment that none of the bonds are to be sold at less than par will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The motion is carried.

The question is now upon the original resolutions offered by the Finance Committee, as amended. Are you ready for the question? (The question was called for.) All in favor will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The resolutions are adopted.

The amended resolutions as adopted read as follows:

Resolved, That the officers of The Union League be and they are hereby authorized to execute a mortgage upon all the real estate of The Union League in the city of Philadelphia to a trustee in the usual form, to be prepared by the Board of Directors, under the supervision of counsel of the League, to secure bonds of The Union League, which are hereby authorized to the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States, clear of all taxes that may be imposed by the United States, the same to be disposed of as follows, to wit: Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of said bonds shall be held by the trustee named in the mortgage subject to disposal only by the future action and resolution of The Union League taken at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose of the consideration of their disposal; and five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of said bonds, or such amount thereof as may be necessary, shall be issued and used by the Board of Directors to provide the funds required to make the alterations and additions to the property of The Union League as determined by it at this meeting; and should there be any bonds of said five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) remaining after providing the funds required to make the said alterations and additions, they, so remaining, or any part of them, may be used by the Board of Directors for the redemption

and cancellation of any or all the bonds now secured by the present mortgage upon the property of The Union League upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Board of Directors and the holders of such bonds.

Resolved, That proposals shall be invited from members of The Union League for the purchase of the whole or any portion of the said five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of bonds hereby authorized to be issued, in the manner and upon such terms as may be determined by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the total or any part of the bonds now authorized to be issued not being subscribed for by the members of The Union League, the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to sell the said bonds not subscribed for in any manner deemed by them to be for the best interests of The Union League, provided that none of the said bonds shall be sold for less than par.

Resolved, That the forms and terms of the bonds and mortgage, their date and maturity, and all provisions providing for a sinking fund or other means to secure their gradual redemption, shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

A motion to adjourn was made, seconded and unanimously carried.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 11, 1905.*

The forty-third annual meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Monday evening, December 11, 1905, at 8 o'clock.

The President, Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury, called the meeting to order, stated that a quorum was present, and requested the Secretary to read the call for the meeting. The Secretary read the call as follows:

December 4, 1905.

DEAR SIR:—The annual meeting of The Union League will be held on Monday evening, December 11, 1905, at eight o'clock.

The polls for the election of officers will be opened at 3 P. M., and remain open until 10 P. M., when they will be closed.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.—The first business in order will be the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, December 12, 1904; of the special meeting, October 16, 1905, and of the adjourned annual meeting, November 13, 1905.

MR. S. S. SHARP.—As the minutes of the last annual meeting and the special and adjourned meetings have been printed and distributed to the members, I move that they be approved and the reading thereof be dispensed with.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is moved and seconded that the minutes of the annual meeting and the special and adjourned meetings be approved and the reading thereof dispensed with. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; the motion is carried.

THE PRESIDENT.—The next business in order is the reading of the report of the Board of Directors.

MR. J. B. COLAHAN, JR.—Mr. President, inasmuch as the report of the Directors has been printed and distributed to all the members, I move that the same be adopted and printed as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, and the reading be dispensed with.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is moved and seconded that the report of the Board of Directors be approved and printed as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, and the reading thereof be dispensed with. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT.—The next business will be the report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

MR. JOHN C. LOWRY.—As the report of the Treasurer and Auditors has been printed and distributed to the members, I move that the same be adopted and printed as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, and the reading thereof be dispensed with.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is moved and seconded that the report of the Treasurer and Auditors be approved and the reading thereof dispensed with. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; the motion is carried.

THE PRESIDENT.—New business is now in order, and I will ask the Secretary to read the proposed amendment to the By-Laws.

The Secretary read the same as follows:

December 4, 1905.

To the Members of The Union League:

The following proposed amendment to the By-Laws will be presented for consideration at the annual meeting, on Monday, December, 11, 1905, at 8 P. M., notice of which has been posted on the bulletin-board in compliance with Section 60 of the By-Laws.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1905.

Mr. William H. Lambert, Secretary,

The Union League of Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with Section 60 of the By-Laws, I hereby give notice that at the annual meeting of The Union League to be held on Monday, December 11, 1905, at 8 P. M., I will offer the following amendment to the By-Laws:

Strike from Article I, under the heading "Life Members," the words "Their Admission" and omit Section 13 as follows:

"THEIR ADMISSION.

"13. Any active member may at any stated meeting of the Board of Directors, upon his application in writing, and after ten years' continuous active membership, be admitted as a life member. No such transfer shall be made unless there be a vacancy in the roll of life members. If there shall be at any time more applicants than vacancies, priority shall be given to the senior in active membership."

Amend Section 14 of the same article, by striking out the words "Every life member shall within thirty days after his admission as such pay to the Treasurer the sum of five hundred dollars, and he"; and insert therefor the words "Life Members." Also by striking out the word "thereafter" on the third line and the words "he" and "thereafter" on the fourth line. And by adding after the word "members," on the last line, the following:

"When a vacancy occurs in the roll of life members it shall not be filled but shall terminate."

so that the section shall read:

"LIFE MEMBERS.

"THEIR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

"Life members shall not be required to pay any annual tax, dues or assessments, and shall have in all other respects the rights and be subject to the liabilities of active members. When a vacancy occurs in the roll of life members it shall not be filled, but shall terminate."

Respectfully submitted,
S. EMLÉN MEIGS.

THE PRESIDENT.—As this amendment has been proposed by Captain Meigs, he now has the floor.

CAPTAIN MEIGS rose to speak, but before he had addressed the chair MR. MERLE MIDDLETON said, "I move that the proposed amendment be laid on the table."

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is moved and seconded that the proposed amendment be laid on the table. Are you ready for the question? (The question was called for.) Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken). The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to.

COL. R. DALE BENSON.—The membership of the League, as far as I can ascertain, have been very much impressed with the character and form of the annual budget submitted by the Board of Directors, both as to its preparation and as showing the careful management of the League during the past year. I therefore beg to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the membership of the League desire to express their appreciation, and that their thanks be and are hereby extended to the Officers and Directors, upon the results attained in the interest of the League under their management for the year 1905, and desire to commend the form of the annual report, with its clear and comprehensive reports of the standing committees as submitted, hoping it shall be adopted as the form of presenting the annual budget in the future.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—You have heard the resolution, and it has been seconded. All those in favor of its adoption will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The resolution is unanimously adopted.

MR. ALBERT G. HETHERINGTON.—I desire to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury having served as President for the past three years, and having declined a renomination; and

WHEREAS, Messrs. C. C. Febiger, John B. Parsons, William H. Jenks and Francis L. Potts having declined to serve longer as Directors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of The Union League be and are hereby extended to the above-named gentlemen for the faithful and efficient services rendered by them during the incumbency of their respective offices.

The resolution was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Hetherington will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The resolution is unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, as this is the last meeting over which I shall have the honor and the pleasure of presiding as President of this famous institution, I want to thank you all for the cordial and earnest support that you have given, not only to me, but to the members of the Board. The reports of the standing committees show that we are in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and it is my sincere wish that we shall always continue so. I want to state, however, that I do not wish to take all the credit for the splendid condition of affairs which has been referred to in the resolution adopted to-night, because I have been very ably assisted by the Vice-Presidents and Directors.

Each member of the League has the opportunity of nominating for office any members whom he believes qualified, and after they are elected I hope you will be willing to leave the management to their judgment, with full confidence in their fidelity and ability to properly administer its affairs. I also feel that the question of nominations for the various offices should be a matter of careful consideration, and that the consent of each candidate should be obtained before his name is placed in nomination.

I desire to say a word in cautioning the members of The Union League against departing from the principles and purposes for which this Union League was founded, and to maintain the high standard in which I leave it to-night. Although my official connection terminates with this meeting, in the future, as in the past, I shall be glad to do anything I can to advance its welfare, and while I am returning to the ranks my interest in The Union League will be as great as ever. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT.—A motion will be in order to take a recess until half-past ten to hear the report of the tellers.

GEN. LOUIS WAGNER.—I make such a motion.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—It has been moved and seconded that we take a recess until 10.30 to hear the report of the tellers. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. (The vote was taken.) The ayes have it, and the meeting will take a recess.

At the conclusion of the recess, the Secretary read the report of the tellers as follows:

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned tellers appointed to conduct the election for Officers and Directors beg leave to report that 1588 ballots were cast, of which nineteen were irregular as to marking, being without the required cross, and not counted, three irregular as to Directors (sixteen on two ballots and eighteen on one ballot), and two irregular as to Vice-Presidents (each having five names marked).

The respective candidates received the number of votes set opposite their names:

President—William M. Coates, 119; James F. Hope, 717; Edwin S. Stuart, 722.

Vice-Presidents—Dimner Beeber, 1203; J. S. W. Holton, 751; Alba B. Johnson, 798; William W. Porter, 808; John Sailer, 817; William T. Tilden, 1026.

Directors—Richard L. Austin, 731; Charles D. Barney, 969; James H. Billington, 453; Rudolph Blankenburg, 970; Wendell P. Bowman, 777; William Henry Brooks, 728; Miers Busch, 499; Morris L. Clothier, 1045; Joel Cook, 1003; Charles Gibbons Davis, 701; Howard B. French, 586; George H. Hill, 647; William G. Huey, 533; Mahlon N. Kline, 557; William H. Lambert, 1090; J. Bertram Lippincott, 953; John B. Lober, 616; George V. Massey, 938; James E. Mitchell, 545; William R. Nicholson, 530; Horace Pettit, 581; Francis Rawle, 478; M. Riebenack, 1082; Samuel P. Rotan, 1037.

(Signed): W. Harry Miller (Chairman), J. Warren Coulston, Jr., J. Walter Douglass, Lewis W. Klahr, W. F. Hirons, Clarence

Bispham Collier, H. G. Clifton, John M. Harper, William M. Hardt, W. H. Steigerwalt, William G. Hopper, Horace C. Jones.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair declares the following gentlemen to have been elected to serve as Officers and Directors for the ensuing year:

President—Edwin S. Stuart.

Vice-Presidents—Dimner Beeber, William W. Porter, John Sailer and William T. Tilden.

Directors—Richard L. Austin, Charles D. Barney, Rudolph Blankenburg, Wendell P. Bowman, William Henry Brooks, Morris L. Clothier, Joel Cook, Charles Gibbons Davis, George H. Hill, William H. Lambert, J. Bertram Lippincott, John B. Lober, George V. Massey, M. Riebenack and Samuel P. Rotan.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,

December 11, 1905.

Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

November 1, 1905.

To the Members of The Union League of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the By-Laws, your Board of Directors respectfully submits its annual report for the year ending October 31, 1905, transmitting herewith the reports of the Treasurer and of the House, Guest, Finance and Library Committees and of the Art Association for the same period.

At your last annual meeting Section 8 of the By-Laws was amended, and now reads as follows:

There shall not be at any one time more than ten honorary members, nor more than two thousand active members, nor more than one hundred and fifty life members.

The increase of two hundred in the active membership thus authorized added greatly to the work of the Committee on Membership, but the enlarged duties were performed with such energy and efficiency that the Committee made favorable report upon two hundred and fifty-six applications and thus enabled the Board to elect the entire number of additional members, besides filling the vacancies caused by death and resignations. The Union League is greatly indebted to this Committee for its service in previous years, but it is entitled to especial recognition for its zealous and faithful discharge of its enhanced and arduous duties in the year just closed, whereby so many members have been added to the roll without lowering the high standard of membership.

The following statement shows the number of members and guests at the beginning and at the close of the fiscal year, and the changes during that time:

Active members October 31, 1904.....	1,782
Elected during the year.....	256
Total.....	2,038
Transferred to life membership.....	5
Deaths.....	39
Resignations.....	11
Dropped.....	1
Declined to qualify.....	3
	— 59
Active members October 31, 1905.....	1,979
Life members October 31, 1904.....	150
Transferred during the year.....	5
	155
Re-transferred to Active Roll.....	1
Deaths.....	4
	— 5
Life members October 31, 1905.....	150
Honorary members October 31, 1905.....	5
There were no changes in Honorary members during the year.	
Members on the Army, Navy and Consular Roll, October 31, 1904....	36
Elected during the year.....	8
	44
Resignations.....	5
Deceased.....	1
	— 6
Army, Navy and Consular members on roll October 31, 1905.....	38
Number of guests on the Clerical Roll October 31, 1904.....	98
Elected during the year.....	17
	115
Deaths.....	3
Resignations.....	2
	— 5
Guests on the roll October 31, 1905.....	110

The names on the "Register of Candidates for Membership" October 31, 1905, numbered 2330, an increase of seven over the number October 31, 1904.

The Treasurer's report exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the several accounts for the fiscal year and statement of the assets and liabilities at its close. To this report is appended the certificate of the Auditors.

The bonded indebtedness of The Union League October 31, 1904, amounted to.....	\$92,000
For account of which there has been contributed to the Sinking Fund.....	7,000
	<hr/>
Bonded indebtedness in excess of amount in Sinking Fund..	\$85,000
The mortgage indebtedness October 31, 1904, was.....	\$70,000
For redemption of which there is now held on temporary deposit in accordance with agreement the sum of.....	69,000
	<hr/>
	1,000
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness October 31, 1905, in excess of amount in Sinking Fund and on deposit.....	\$86,000

The report of the House Committee sets forth in detail the work of the year in the conduct of the house, the care of the property and the promotion of the comfort of the members. The Committee makes special report of its proceedings relative to the matter of improvement of the property, which subject was recommitted to the Board at your last annual meeting. The Committee has given much time and thought to this vitally important matter, and with the approval of the Board and of the Advisory Real Estate Board will present for your consideration, at the adjourned annual meeting to be held November 13, the plan which the Committee selected as that which is regarded as the best adapted to the needs of the Club, and has already forwarded to each member an abstract of the Committee's proceedings and a description of the plans, which also have been placed on exhibition.

The Guest Committee reports the performance of duties in connection with three notable occurrences during the year—the Founders' Day Celebration, which was honored by the presence of the President of the United States, the reception to the Vice-President, the Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks, and the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the present League House. The proceedings of Founders' Day

were printed in the volume containing the last annual report, and the Committee especially emphasizes the importance of the addresses delivered on that occasion by President Roosevelt and the Hon. Charles Emory Smith. To its report the Committee has appended the addresses made at the fortieth anniversary by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Abraham Barker and the Hon. William H. Armstrong, and, in appreciation of the importance of the event celebrated, the Committee published as a souvenir a pamphlet containing interesting contemporary accounts of the League, the remarks made by President Lincoln at the reception held in his honor at the former house, and extracts from reports and addresses made at various times in the League, forcibly presenting its objects and the importance of adherence to the high purpose of its founders.

The Finance Committee reports satisfactory condition of the income account, and recommends that in case you should decide to make proposed improvements in property, you should authorize execution and issue of bonds secured by mortgage for the necessary expenses.

The Library Committee reports the completion of the new bookcases in the storeroom, and the acquisition of more than the usual annual number of books because of the generosity of a member of the League who gave five hundred dollars for the use of the Committee.

The Art Association asks the attention of the members to the importance of the works of art heretofore given to the League by the Association, and reports that during the past year it presented the large painting by Xanthus Smith, "The Kearsarge and Alabama," which is notable both for its historic and artistic qualities, and many interesting prints which were placed in various rooms through the house. In consideration of what has been accomplished the Association urges greater interest in its purpose, and the Board of Directors heartily approves of this appeal and asks the co-operation of the entire membership.

On the day following the annual election a meeting of the Board for organization was held, at which William H. Lambert and M. Riebenack were unanimously re-elected Secretary and

Treasurer respectively. The following standing committees were appointed by the President:

HOUSE COMMITTEE.—William M. Coates, Chairman; M. Riebenack, John Sailer, J. S. W. Holton and Morris L. Clothier.

GUEST COMMITTEE.—Edwin S. Stuart, Chairman; Alba B. Johnson, William H. Jenks, Samuel P. Rotan and Christian C. Febiger.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Dimner Beeber, Chairman; Charles D. Barney, Christian C. Febiger, John B. Parsons and George V. Massey.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—William T. Tilden, Chairman; Joel Cook, William H. Lambert, J. Bertram Lippincott and Francis L. Potts.

AUDITORS.—John W. Hamer, W. Harry Miller, Franklin M. Potts.

and the following gentlemen were elected to serve as the Committee on Membership for the ensuing year:

George P. Morgan, A. G. Hetherington, E. Eldridge Pennock, John Story Jenks, Samuel Bell, Jr., Charles Gibbons Davis, William J. Elliott, Peter Boyd, W. Worrell Wagner, William E. Helme, William H. Cook, John C. Lowry and Harrison Townsend.

The regular monthly meetings of the Board of Directors were held, together with three special meetings.

The annual reception to the members by the President and Board of Directors was held on New Year's Day, at which there was an attendance of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which is an increase of two hundred and sixty-nine over that of last year.

A special meeting of The Union League was held October 16, pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors in compliance with the request of more than two hundred members, at which meeting the following resolution that had been adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Directors was read:

Resolved, further, That it is the unanimous judgment and opinion of this Board that any departure from the well-settled policy of The Union League of non-participation in municipal politics would be most unwise, injudicious and impolitic, and probably detrimental to the best interests of The Union League, and the Board therefore respectfully recommends to the membership that said policy be scrupulously adhered to, and directs that copies of these resolutions be submitted to the special meeting in connection with the reading of the call;

and the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, Several committees, composed in large measure of members of The Union League, have been formed for certain political objects; and

WHEREAS, Some of the members of The Union League are taking an active and prominent part in the present local political controversy; and

WHEREAS, No impression should be permitted to go abroad that any of said Committees or members represent The Union League in its corporate capacity;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that The Union League of Philadelphia, following the policy pursued for many years, should take no part in local politics.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

DECEASED.

LIFE ROLL.

AUSTIN, ESMONDE H.....	Aug. 1, 1905
HOWELL, CHARLES F.....	March 5, 1905
LIPPINCOTT, J. DUNDAS.....	March 6, 1905
LONGSTRETH, EDWARD.....	Feb. 24, 1905

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

ALDRICH, SILAS.....	Oct. 6, 1905
ARRISON, WILLIAM E.....	Nov. 22, 1904
BARTON, HENRY H.....	Mar. 20, 1905
BEALL, WALTER.....	Sep. 21, 1905
CLYDE, B. FRANK.....	Oct. 24, 1905
COLKET, GEORGE H.....	Mar. 29, 1905
COOPER, ISAAC.....	May 6, 1905
DAWSON, T. RUSSELL.....	Nov. 25, 1904
DUNCAN, JACOB M.....	May 17, 1905
DUNDORE, FRANKLIN.....	Nov. 27, 1904
FAUGHT, G. GRANVILLE.....	Jan. 24, 1905
FERGUSON, JOSEPH C.....	Mar. 30, 1905
FURBUSH, CHARLES A.....	Feb. 20, 1905
GILL, WILLIAM B.....	Sep. 6, 1905
GLENN, JOHN A.....	Oct. 30, 1905
GRANGE, JOHN W.....	Mar. 7, 1905
JOHNSON, LAWRENCE.....	Aug. 22, 1905
KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM H.....	Sept. 26, 1905
LEE, WILLIAM.....	May 15, 1905
LÜDERS, HARRISON C.....	July 8, 1905
LUTHER, ROLAND C.....	Mar. 6, 1905
McWILLIAMS, RICHARD B.....	May 25, 1905
MEYER, I. REED.....	June 10, 1905
PLUMB, FAYETTE R.....	Jan. 7, 1905
PRATT, DUNDAS T.....	Feb. 12, 1905
PRICE, EDWARD A.....	Oct. 31, 1905

PURVES, ALEXANDER.....	Mar.	30, 1905
ROBERTS, ALGERNON S.....	Mar.	18, 1905
ROBINSON, JOSEPH B.....	June	1, 1905
ROMMEL, J. MARTIN.....	Aug.	18, 1905
ROSSMASSLER, RICHARD.....	April	25, 1905
SELLERS, WILLIAM.....	Jan.	24, 1905
SIBLEY, FRANCIS P.....	July	2, 1905
STEEL, JAMES.....	June	28, 1905
STILLWELL, ALBERT H.....	Oct.	15, 1905
TENNEY, JOHN.....	Mar.	29, 1905
TREICHLER, MAHLON K.....	July	14, 1905
WANAMAKER, WILLIAM H.....	Oct.	20, 1905
YARNALL, ELLIS.....	Sept.	20, 1905

CLERICAL ROLL.

BAKER, REV. GEORGE D.....	Dec.	17, 1903
SEISS, REV. JOSEPH A.....	June	20, 1904
WILLIAMSON, REV. W. H.....	1904

ARMY, NAVY AND CONSULAR ROLL.

FIELD, THOMAS Y., Colonel U. S. M. C.....	Feb.	12, 1905
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RESIGNATIONS.

ACTIVE ROLL.

BORIE, BEAUVEAU.....	Oct.	31, 1905
DIVEN, GEORGE M.....	Oct.	31, 1905
DOLSON, JOHN W.....	Oct.	31, 1905
LAYNG, FRANK S.....	Apr.	11, 1905
LINNARD, GEORGE B.....	Oct.	11, 1905
MICHENER, FRANK L.....	Oct.	31, 1905
POST, AUGUSTUS T.....	Dec.	13, 1904
RICHARDSON, THOMAS D., JR.....	Dec.	13, 1904
SWAYNE, WILLIAM P.....	Oct.	31, 1905
WADE, ANGUS S.....	Apr.	11, 1905
WOOD, WILLIAM W.....	Oct.	31, 1905

ARMY, NAVY AND CONSULAR ROLL.

ANDRADE, CIPRIANO, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired).....	Oct.	31, 1905
BARTON, JAMES K., Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N.....	Oct.	31, 1905
BAXTER, WILLIAM J., Commander, U. S. N.....	June	1, 1905
McKIBBEN, CHAMBERS, Brigadier General, U. S. A.....	Oct.	31, 1905
McLEAN, T. C., Captain, U. S. M. C.....	Oct.	31, 1905
PESOLI, E. A., French Consul.....	Oct.	31, 1905

CLERICAL ROLL.

FORSYTH, REV. ROBERT W.....	Oct.	11, 1905
TUPPER, REV. KERR BOYCE.....	Oct.	31, 1905

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1904, TO OCTOBER 31, 1905.

ANNUAL TAX.

Tax	\$116,990 00
-----	--------------

To 1782 members on roll November 1, 1904, at \$60_____ \$106,920 00

“ 24 members elected in May, 1905,	
at \$30_____	720 00

“ 1 member transferred from Active Life Roll, at \$60_____	60 00
--	-------

" 25 members elected in June, 1905, at \$25_____	625 00
---	--------

" 25 members elected in July, 1905,	
at \$20_____	500 00

“ 25 members elected in August, 1905, at \$15.....	375 00
---	--------

" 25 members elected in September, 1905, at \$10.....	250 00
---	--------

" 23 members elected in October, 1905, at \$5_____	115 00
---	--------

“ 36 members on Army, Navy and Consular Roll, November 1, 1904, at \$30_____	1,080 00
--	----------

“ 5 members elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll be- tween November 1, 1904, and April 30, 1905, at \$30-----	150 00
---	--------

" 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll in May, 1905, at \$15.....	15 00
---	-------

“ 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll in July, 1905, at \$10_____	10 00
--	-------

“ 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll in Septem- ber, 1905, at \$5_____	10 00 5 00
--	---------------

-\$117,305 00 116,990 00

Amounts brought forward.....\$117,305 00 \$116,990 00

AUTHORIZED CREDITS ON ACCOUNT
OF ABOVE.

By allowance for 2 resignations, at \$60.....	\$120 00	
“ allowance for 1 member dropped, at \$60.....	60 00	
“ allowance for 1 member dropped, at \$30.....	30 00	
“ 1 declined to qualify (elected in February, 1905), at \$60.....	60 00	
“ 1 declined to qualify (elected in May, 1905), at \$30.....	30 00	
“ 1 declined to qualify (elected in August, 1905), at \$15.....	15 00	
		315 00
Total amount received.....		<u>\$116,990 00</u>

RECEIPTS FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

Billiards and Pool.....	\$6,335 60	
Bowling Alleys.....	614 40	
Campaign Committee, 1904.....	17 94	
Christmas Fund, Return of portion.....	60 00	
Coupé Company charges.....	1,477 12	
Dividend on Deposit for Perpetual Insurance.....	10 00	
Fifteenth Street Properties, Rents of.....	6,620 46	
Founders' Day Committee, 1904.....	5,500 00	
History of The Union League, Sale of.....	36 00	
Household Furnishings, Sale of.....	55 16	
Insurance Canceled, Rebate on.....	684 00	
Interest on Deposits, Income Account.....	610 19	
Letter Boxes, Rent of.....	54 00	
Lodging Rooms, Rent of.....	3,881 25	
Pepper, George S., Library Trust Fund, Income	339 50	
Playing-Cards.....	89 75	
Rebate on Cigars.....	134 09	
Redeemed Stamped Envelopes.....	8 02	
Restaurant Department.....	240,075 76	
Sale of Old Papers, etc.....	39 72	
State Tax on Bonds.....	420 00	
Steam and Electric-Light Plant, Sale of Material	16 60	
Sundry Charges Advanced for Members.....	1,852 96	
Surety Bonds Canceled, Rebate on.....	23 33	
Telephone Charges.....	1,690 39	
Wardrobes, Rent of.....	342 50	
		270,988 74
Total amount of Receipts.....		<u>\$387,978 74</u>

Amount of Receipts brought forward.....		\$387,978 74
DISBURSEMENTS.		
On account of the following:		
Addressing and Delivering League Notices.....	\$633 19	
Annual Tax Returned, order Board of Directors.....	60 00	
Billiard and Pool Tournament.....	59 48	
Billiard Room.....	6,406 44	
Board of Employes, House Department.....	6,026 47	
Bowling Alleys.....	648 26	
Bowling Tournament.....	41 80	
Building Repairs, Decorations, etc.....	3,032 00	
Certified Public Accountant.....	400 00	
Christmas Fund.....	5,108 21	
Cleaning Supplies.....	850 59	
Coal and Wood for Steam Heating and Grates...	1,337 23	
Coupé Companies for charges to Members.....	1,477 12	
Fortieth Anniversary Present League House	2,266 79	
Founders' Day Committee, 1904.....	5,422 39	
Gas for Light and Heat.....	2 90	
History, Circulars, etc.....	37 77	
Household Furnishings, Replacements, etc.....	6,115 98	
Ice for House Department.....	151 27	
Insurance, { Fire, Elevator } Expense.....	3,413 94	
{ and Steam } Perpetual Deposit		
Boiler..... for.....	50 00	
Interest, { Bonds..... \$4,048 00		
Mortgage..... 1,202 22		
Pepper Loan..... 31 50		
	5,281 72	
Library.....	4,193 23	
Lodging Rooms.....	774 42	
Pepper Fund account, Books Purchased.....	370 81	
Petty Cash Disbursements, House Department..	79 10	
Playing-Cards.....	58 05	
Premiums on Surety Bonds.....	508 36	
Printing Annual Report, By-Laws, Speeches, etc.	2,096 81	
Receptions, Music, Flags, etc.....	5,467 01	
Reception to Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks	1,665 33	
Restaurant Department.....	236,647 90	
Society for Organizing Charity.....	486 75	
State Tax on Bonds.....	399 00	
Stationery and Postage for Office.....	1,076 45	
Stationery for Members.....	677 23	
Steam and Electric-Light Plant.....	18,114 38	
Sundry Charges of Members Advanced.....	1,857 44	
Taxes for 1905 on League House.....	21,000 00	
Taxes, Rent, Repairs, etc., 1418 Sansom Street..	867 50	
Taxes, Repairs, etc., Fifteenth St. Properties..	4,050 98	
Telephones, Tickers and News Bulletins.....	3,606 61	
Toilet Rooms.....	3,958 78	
Uncollectible Charges Canceled.....	37 50	
Uniforms, House Department.....	644 05	
Wages, House Department.....	20,526 70	
Water-Rent, Spring Water, etc.....	1,265 46	
Total Amount of Disbursements.....	\$379,253 40	
Deficiency, Income Acct., Oct. 31, 1904.....	\$8,713 19	
Less Cash in Office	2,000 00	
	6,713 19	
		385,966 59
Balance, Income Account, October 31, 1905.....		\$2,012 15

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Balance, October 31, 1904.....		\$15,497 69
RECEIPTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.		
252 Entrance Fees, at \$300.....	\$75,600 00	
4 Life Membership Fees, at \$500.....	2,000 00	
Mortgage, Fifteenth and Moravian Streets Prop- erties.....	1,000 00	
Interest on Deposits.....	867 47	
		<u>79,467 47</u>
		\$94,965 16
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Deposit to account of Sinking Fund, Girard Trust Company, Trustee.....	\$7,000 00	
Payment to the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Mortgagee, on account of Mortgage.....	70,000 00	
Plans, etc., for New Building.....	1,751 72	
Purchase of 1418 Sansom Street (exclusive of lot.)	1,250 00	
		<u>80,001 72</u>
Balance, October 31, 1905.....		<u>\$14,963 44</u>

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Bonds of The Union League outstanding, at rate of 4.4 per cent., comprising		
Third Series, due Mar. 1, 1909.....	\$47,000 00	
Fourth Series, due Mar. 1, 1914....	45,000 00	
	<u>\$92,000 00</u>	
Contribution to the Sinking Fund, Girard Trust Co., Trustee, toward the redemption of Third Series of \$47,000 00.		
During year 1905.....	7,000 00	
		<u>\$85,000 00</u>

MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.

Balance of Mortgage Indebtedness on Fifteenth Street Properties, October 31, 1904.....	\$70,000 00	
Received from Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., on account of temporary deposit.....	1,000 00	
	<u>\$71,000 00</u>	
Temporary Deposit with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., in accordance with agreement....	70,000 00	
Balance of Mortgage Indebtedness on Fifteenth Street Properties, October 31, 1905.....		<u>1,000 00</u>
		<u>\$86,000 00</u>

GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY TRUST FUND.

Invested in seven Union League \$1000 Bonds, Third Series.....	\$7,000 00	
Loan to The Union League of Philadelphia on demand at four per cent.....	787 50	
		<u>\$7,787 50</u>

GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY FUND.

Interest received from George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund, and, under terms of the bequest, can be used only for purchase of books.		
Balance, October 31, 1904.....	\$163 58	
Receipts during the fiscal year:		
Interest on Bonds.....	\$308 00	
" " Loans.....	31 50	
	<u>339 50</u>	
		<u>\$503 08</u>
Expended during the year.....		<u>370 81</u>
Balance, October 31, 1905.....		<u>\$132 27</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	{ Broad and Sansom Streets.....	\$502,905 37	
	{ Fifteenth Street.....	212,598 40	
Deposit for Perpetual Insurance.....		13,698 76	
Household Furnishings.....		135,173 74	
Geo. S. Pepper Library	{ Invested in Bonds.....	\$7,000 00	
Trust Fund.....	{ Loan to Union League.....	787 50	
			7,787 50
Sinking Fund			7,000 00
Stock on hand	{ Provisions.....	\$767 22	
	{ Wines.....	3,472 01	
	{ Cigars.....	3,155 73	
			7,394 96
Inventory	{ Linens.....	\$6,631 91	
	{ China.....	2,560 16	
	{ Glassware.....	1,405 08	
	{ Silverware.....	12,099 20	
	{ Cards.....	11 68	
	{ Ivory.....	2,155 00	
			24,863 03
Cash	{ Capital Account.....	\$14,963 44	
	{ Office cash.....	2,000 00	
	{ Income Account.....	12 15	
			16,975 59
Due by members.....			14,486 28
			<u>\$942,883 63</u>

LIABILITIES.

Bonds of The Union League.....	\$92,000 00
Mortgage on Fifteenth Street Properties.....	1,000 00
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund.....	7,787 50
Loan from Geo. S. Pepper Library Trust Fund.....	787 50
Geo. S. Pepper Library Fund.....	132 27
Coupé Companies.....	87 98
Campaign Committee, 1904, Balance.....	17 54
Founders' Day Committee, 1904, Balance.....	77 61
Balance.....	840,993 23
	<u>\$942,883 63</u>

M. RIEBENACK,

Treasurer.

OCTOBER 31, 1905.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed by the President of The Union League of Philadelphia, in accordance with Section 52 of the By-Laws, hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1905, and have found them correct.

(Signed)

JOHN W. HAMER,
W. HARRY MILLER,
FRANKLIN M. POTTS,

Auditors.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 31, 1905.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—The House Committee beg to submit their report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1905.

During the past year the twelve sleeping rooms and bath and toilet rooms on the third story were rewired for fans, call-bells, telephones and new electric-light fixtures. The rooms were replastered and papered, and the woodwork finished in white china-gloss; new mahogany furniture and writing desks were furnished and new carpets laid; the windows were equipped with patent metal weather-stripping to exclude the dust and cold air.

The crystal chandelier in the assembly hall was cleaned, rewired and silver-plated. The gas jets were replaced with sixty additional banquet candelabra lamps. The oil paintings of distinguished generals, admirals and statesmen of the Civil War, in this room, were cleaned, varnished, the frames regilded and the canvases covered with plate glass. This completes the renovation begun in former years, and all the paintings throughout the house are now in good condition and preserved from deterioration.

The oyster café having come into favor as a private dining-room, it was decided to reserve it after 3 P. M. for private dining parties at night. The room has been thoroughly renovated and appropriately redecorated.

Two gold-plated electric-light fixtures have been placed on the newel posts of the main staircase. The ceiling cluster in the smoking room was rewired and replaced, and the ceiling and walls of this room cleaned. Extension telephones were

installed in the card room and at the cigar desk in the main hall. Two new bronze lanterns have been placed on the front balcony. Two new oak cases were purchased for properly caring for the original banner of The Union League, the relics and battle-flags.

In order to provide a better quality of pastry and ice-cream, your Committee have installed a bakery and facilities for making ice-cream. The storeroom in the basement has been painted with waterproof enamel, a new flagstone floor laid, and new cedar tank boxes furnished. A new electric carbonator has been placed in the wine room.

Fire insurance on the contents of the house during the year amounting to \$92,500 has been renewed for five years at an expense of \$2664.

New and improved electric light fixtures have been placed in the Benson Annex, over the billiard and pool tables. A supply of ivory, in the rough, has been purchased during the year, and is kept in the building in order to become acclimated. The billiard and pool tables in the main room and the Benson Annex have been thoroughly overhauled and re-covered, and new billiard and pool balls provided, thus placing that department in good condition for the coming year.

President Stotesbury having again offered prizes for a handicap billiard, pool and bowling tournament, at his request the following Committees were appointed:

BILLIARD COMMITTEE.

FREDERICK S. HOVEY, *Chairman*,
ROBERT E. ALTEMUS,
FRANK S. HARRIS,
WARREN A. HAWLEY,
WILLIAM J. McCLARY.

POOL COMMITTEE.

WM. J. OSTHEIMER, *Chairman*,
JOHN W. HAMER,
A. HOWARD RITTER,
HENRY N. SMALTZ,
HARRISON TOWNSEND.

BOWLING COMMITTEE.

DR. JAMES B. WALKER, *Chairman*,
HERBERT S. DARLINGTON,
ALEXANDER Y. HANNA,
ROBERT P. HOOPER,
SAMUEL P. HUHN.

These tournaments opened January 12, 1905, and were conducted with increased interest and success.

At Christmas the house was decorated with greens and plants, and music was provided on both Christmas and New Year's Day. The usual reception by the President and Board of Directors was held on New Year's Day, and was attended by 1855 members and their friends. During January, February, March and April, concerts were given on each Saturday afternoon. Club nights were observed on Washington's Birthday and on March 22, with music in the large café, from 8.30 P. M. to 12.30 A. M. On Easter Day, April 23, the house was decorated with spring plants and flowers.

The Committee herewith render an analysis of the funds committed to their charge:—

ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENTS.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.			
EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
Wages.....	\$20,526 70	Annual Tax.....	\$116,990 00
Board.....	6,026 47	Wardrobes.....	342 50
Annual Tax Returned.....	60 00	Letter Boxes.....	54 00
Interest on Bonds, Mortgage and Loan.....	5,680 72	Interest on Deposits.....	610 19
Library.....	4,193 23	Sale of Household Effects.....	63 18
Christmas Fund.....	5,108 21	Rents—Fifteenth and Moravian Streets Prop- erties.....	6,620 46
Taxes, Repairs, Rent, etc., 1418 Sansom Street.....	867 50	Playing-Cards.....	89 75
Taxes, Repairs and Commissions—Fifteenth and Moravian Streets Properties.....	4,050 98	Library.....	39 72
Playing-Cards.....	58 05	Campaign Committee, 1904.....	17 94
Ice.....	151 27	History of The Union League.....	36 00
Water-Rent.....	1,265 46	Premiums on Deposit for Perpetual Insurance.....	10 00
Taxes for 1905.....	21,000 00	State Tax on Bonds.....	420 00
Reception to Vice-President Charles W. Fair- banks.....	1,665 33	Rebate on Cigars.....	134 09
Sundry Building Repairs.....	1,907 26	Return of Portion of Christmas Fund.....	60 00
Painting.....	887 50	Rebate on Surety Bonds Canceled.....	23 33
Plastering.....	237 24	Telephones.....	1,690 39
Household Effects, Repairs and Replacements.....	6,115 98	Founders' Day Committee, 1904.....	5,500 00
Receptions, Music, Flags and Decorations.....	5,467 01	Rebate on Insurance Canceled.....	684 00
Insurance—Fire, Elevator and Steam Boiler.....	3,463 94		
Cleaning Supplies.....	850 59		
Gas for Light and Heat.....	2 90		
Society for Organizing Charity.....	486 75		
Uniforms.....	644 05		
Stationery for Members.....	677 23		
Stationery and Postage for Office.....	1,076 45		
Amount carried forward.....	\$92,470 82	Amount carried forward.....	\$133,385 55

—STEAM AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.—

Wages.....	\$3,452 38	Sale of Old Iron.....	\$16 60
Board.....	847 47		
Uniforms.....	84 00		
Supplies.....	13,730 53	Expense.....	18,097 78
	<u>\$18,114 38</u>		<u>\$18,114 38</u>

—TOILET ROOMS.—

Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1904.....	\$165 34	Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1905.....	\$157 59
Wages.....	1,402 80		
Board.....	970 57		
Uniforms.....	148 75		
Supplies.....	673 00		
Laundering.....	763 66	Expense.....	3,966 53
	<u>\$4,124 12</u>		<u>\$4,124 12</u>

—PROFIT AND LOSS.—

LOSSES:		PROFITS:	
Provisions.....	\$913 68	House Department.....	\$24,387 70
Bowling Alleys.....	34 06	Wines.....	2,167 93
Toilet Rooms.....	3,966 53	Cigars.....	6,479 85
Steam and Electric-Light Plant.....	18,097 78	Lodging.....	3,140 03
Profit.....	13,854 72	Billiards.....	691 26
	<u>\$36,866 77</u>		<u>\$36,866 77</u>

The proposed improvements to the property, referred by the last annual meeting to the Board of Directors, and by them referred to the House Committee, are the subject of a special report which has been printed and sent to the membership.

Your Committee make grateful acknowledgment to the Art Association for the painting "The Kearsarge and Alabama," and a large number of colored prints from famous paintings, costing \$2618.50, and which have been appropriately hung in the sleeping rooms on the third story, and in the oyster café and barber shop on the ground floor.

Your Committee have taken advantage of the many valuable suggestions from the membership in the conduct and management of the house, and make their grateful acknowledgment for the support and encouragement given to them in the performance of their duties.

During the past year, the house has been carefully conducted under the Superintendent and heads of departments, whose fidelity and efficiency are hereby cheerfully acknowledged.

By order of the Committee,

WM. M. COATES,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GUEST COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 31, 1905.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Guest Committee respectfully reports that it has been called upon three times during the year to perform the duties assigned to it.

The first occasion was the Founders' Day Celebration, which should have been observed on Saturday, November 25, 1904, but was postponed until January 30, 1905, in order to suit the convenience of President Roosevelt. This occasion was one of the most successful celebrations of Founders' Day in the history of The Union League, and was the third time upon which the President was our guest; the first time as Vice-President-elect and twice as President. Prior to his departure, he remarked to the President of The Union League that this is the only organization from which he would accept a second invitation during his term of office. President Roosevelt delivered a very able address upon Governmental supervision of corporations, which was enthusiastically received. Other addresses were delivered in commemoration of Founders' Day, but the one by Hon. Charles Emory Smith, in response to the toast "The Union League of Philadelphia, organized to preserve the Integrity of the American Union," is worthy of special mention. It very forcibly portrays the condition of the public mind as it existed in Philadelphia when The Union League was organized, and the great struggles through which it passed in order that the present and future generations might enjoy

the blessings of a united country. These addresses were printed as an appendix to the report of 1904.

On Wednesday evening, March 29, 1905, a reception was tendered to the Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks, which was attended by about seven hundred members, who were cordially received by the distinguished guest. Previous to the reception, a dinner was tendered to the Vice-President by the President of The Union League, and, after the reception, a collation was served to the members. We were honored upon different occasions this year by the President and Vice-President of the United States, who had accepted invitations to be our guests, a distinction rarely accorded to any other organization.

The Fortieth Anniversary of the opening of the present League House was celebrated on May 11, 1905, when an address was delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York, upon "The Men and Events which brought the Republican Party into Existence." Previous to the address a dinner was tendered to him by the President and Board of Directors, after which a reception was held in the library, and later a collation was served to the members in the large café. A very interesting feature of this occasion was the presence of forty of the sixty-six surviving members who were on the roll when the present house was opened on May 11, 1865. Each wore a blue satin badge, presented by The Union League, bearing his name in gold letters with the inscription "Union League House, opened May 11, 1865." After the collation two very instructive addresses were delivered by Mr. Abraham Barker, one of the two surviving members of the Union Club, and Hon. William H. Armstrong, both of whom were upon the roll of membership May 11, 1865. These addresses, together with that of Senator Depew, are attached to this report. As a souvenir of the occasion the Board published a contemporary description of The Union League from the "Philadelphia Press" of Thursday, May 11, 1865, together with a brief report of the work of the Military Committee and the Board of Publication; and the remarks of President Lincoln at a reception tendered to him on Friday, June 17, 1864, by The Union League, at 1118 Chestnut Street.

Also excerpts from the resolutions adopted by The Union League of Philadelphia, April 17, 1865, upon the death of President Lincoln, together with extracts from speeches delivered by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt; Hon. John Hay, late Secretary of State; Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, former Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Frank S. Black, former Governor of New York; former Presidents of The Union League Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. George H. Boker and Major Edwin N. Benson.

Your Guest Committee believes that these addresses and receptions are fully appreciated by the membership, and that The Union League should invite as its guests distinguished leaders of the Republican party to deliver addresses to our members at least three or four times during each year. The Union League has a purpose, and that purpose gives it character, and we should strive to emulate and maintain that high standard of patriotism which inspired the Founders. Let us feel our personal responsibility to the full extent of our power and influence for the preservation of those principles upon which this organization was established.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

EDWIN S. STUART,
Chairman.

CELEBRATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE PRESENT UNION LEAGUE HOUSE ON MAY 11, 1905.

Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury, President of The Union League, presided and introduced the speaker of the evening as follows:

We are assembled to-night, upon the Fortieth Anniversary of the opening of the present Union League House, to appropriately celebrate the event. From May 11, 1865, until the present time almost all the prominent leaders of the Republican party have spoken to us in this building. We have invited as our guest to make the address upon this occasion, the distinguished Senator from the Empire State, one who has served the Republican party with honor in all its campaigns and through all its vicissitudes from the days of President Lincoln until the present time, and no one is better qualified to speak to us upon the men and events which brought the Republican party into existence than the gentleman whom I now have the honor of introducing to you—the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew.

HONORABLE CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Mr. President and Members of The Union League of Philadelphia: Your celebration is specially interesting to me. Your organization is the parent of the organizations which did so much in arousing and organizing patriotic sentiment to save the Union during the Civil War. As a member of The Union League of New York since I became a resident of the city, and its President for seven terms, I became familiar with and enthusiastic about its work. More than half the people of the United States have come upon the stage of action since the war closed. They are wholly unfamiliar with the conditions which then existed. It is impossible for anyone except a participant to comprehend now the situation in New York and Philadelphia at that period. We are to-day a united country; our people are enthusiastically loyal to the flag and the Constitution; we are a nation of freemen, and are enjoying prosperity at home and power abroad which make us the richest and most powerful nation in the world. Our development and progress, the

settlement of our country and the utilization of our resources under the operation of good government and wise measures have placed us as a people in the enjoyment of happiness and of liberties hitherto unknown in any land. (Applause.) Forty years ago these conditions were reversed. There were four millions of slaves; we were in the midst of civil war, with two millions of our young men in the field. The issue and the results of slavery had weakened our moral fibre, had clouded our views of right, justice and liberty, and put a brake upon our progress which had checked development and settlement. Nearly one-half the States were seeking to destroy the Government. But this effort to dissolve the Union had the sympathy and direct support of most of the wealth, business and respectability of the great cities of Philadelphia and New York. The condition emphasized Mr. Brooks Adams' lamentable deduction that patriotism has for its basis always commerce and trade. At this critical period, when to be known as a Union man was to be discredited socially and in a business way in these marts of manufacture and of trade, a few courageous and patriotic men came together, formed this Union League here, and later its namesake in New York, and organized Union sentiment. The ten regiments which owed their creation to The Union League of Philadelphia were the smallest part of its patriotic work. The League presented a rallying point and protection for patriotic sentiment and effort. (Applause.)

It is an inspiration for each succeeding generation to attend these anniversaries and learn the story of this organization, its beginnings, its sacrifices and its triumphs. The portraits which adorn your walls, the history of your celebrations and entertainments, the mighty men who have here received compliment and honor, are perpetual testimonies to the value of the Union and the precious legacy of the fathers. Independence Hall tells the story of our origin and of the Revolution, but the walls and halls of the League House tell of a conflict which can never end, because, as Patrick Henry said, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

This brief review suggests two thoughts—one, how much at critical periods the destiny of any country is dependent upon the wise activity of one or a few men; the other, that the evolu-

tion of liberty, government, industrialism and materialism in the United States is clear and logical, without a break in the line. It is difficult in other lands, with their thousands of years of traditions and changes of dynasties and forms of government, to trace distinctly by milestones the development of their institutions. With us it is possible to put the picture on the wall where all may see it. It is an event singular with us that the United States as it is to-day and the United States as it has been from Colonial times can be embodied in the lives of a few men. Our fathers builded, upon that simple charter framed by Carver, Bradford, Brewster and Miles Standish in the cabin of the Mayflower, a government upon just and equal laws. It was to define just and equal laws that the Colonies seceded from Great Britain and fought the Revolutionary War. It was to enforce just and equal laws that the bloodiest civil strife of history was fought.

We acknowledge the mighty service rendered by Thomas Jefferson, whose monument is the Declaration of Independence; by Alexander Hamilton, whose genius is represented in the Constitution of the United States and the indestructible powers of the general government; but the men who will stand for all time as the creators and representatives of the evolution of American liberty and industrial progress are very few. Each crisis has developed the leader who carried the country forward to victory.

During the Revolutionary War there were conspiracies against Washington in which many eminent and patriotic men participated. It is now universally admitted that any change to any other general would have been followed by disaster, and that the death of Washington would have resulted in the defeat of the cause of the patriots. We therefore call him the Father of his Country, and he eminently deserves the title. When the victory was won, the young republic was rapidly drifting into anarchy under the loose union of the Articles of Confederation. It was Washington's appeal to his comrades in arms and to his old associates in civil life which brought together the convention which framed the Constitution. The jealousies between the States, the fears of the smaller ones and the demands of the larger would often have dissolved the

convention and disrupted the country, except for the commanding influence of Washington, its presiding officer. The Constitution, marvelous as it seems to us, was a series of compromises on general principles interpreted by Hamilton for a strong central government, and by Jefferson for State rights. Washington, during his two terms, saved the country on the one hand from a new conflict with Great Britain, which would have destroyed it, and an alliance with France, which would have been equally disastrous. When he retired to Mount Vernon to pass the remainder of his days in well-earned rest, he had won the independence of his country in war, had secured for it a written Constitution, and as President had put that Constitution for eight years in successful operation as a charter of power and perpetuity in the central government. (Applause.)

With the defeat of the Federalists and the election of Jefferson the party which believed that all power not reserved to the States was given to the general government disappeared from control for sixty years, and the ideas of Jefferson came in with him and prevailed for sixty years—that all powers not granted to the government are reserved to the States. Eight-tenths of the best opinion of the United States believed that the States had the right to nullify the acts of the general government, and that there was no power in the nation to enforce its laws or decrees upon sovereign states or to prevent their retiring from the Union and forming separate governments.

The last act of John Adams before retiring from the Presidency was the appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of John Marshall of Virginia. For thirty-four years this marvelous jurist was formulating and rendering a series of decisions so interpreting the Constitution as to create a workable and powerful government. In order to override or to neutralize him, successive Presidents of opposite faith appointed his political opponents as his associates, but one after the other they were won over by the will and the judgment of this master mind. He came to the court when it had decided only about two hundred cases, and when he retired its decisions filled thirty volumes, and nearly one-half had been delivered by Marshall. The court was little understood, and there was not much reverence for it. Jefferson early saw

where these decisions of the Supreme Court as to the powers of the Federal Government were tending, and in a letter to President Madison denounced Marshall for the "rancorous hatred Judge Marshall bears to the government of his country, and from the cunning and sophistry within which he is able to enshroud himself." Andrew Jackson fought the court, because on the question of the national bank it would not yield to his arbitrary views and will. He said angrily, "John Marshall may make law, but he cannot enforce it." The controversy raged in Congress, the press and upon the platform as to the powers of the general government and the rights of the States, while the people kept returning in Presidential election after Presidential election the strict constructionists whose doctrines would have made secession a success. But unnoticed, and almost unknown, except to the lawyers practicing in the court and to the Presidents who endeavored to defeat him, the mighty jurist was calmly laying the foundations and building the structure of constitutional liberty into an indestructible Union. He brought Presidents, Cabinets and Congresses within the law as interpreted by the court. He rendered decisions upon the powers of the States in foreign commerce which gave the ocean to the national government. He drew the lines about State sovereignty in internal commerce, giving the national government the control of all navigable waters, which insured us that unrestricted internal trade which is neither bounded nor limited by the lines of the States. He made possible the canal, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, which bind us into one people. He gave to the Federal Government the power to raise armies and navies, to establish banks, to collect the revenues, to enforce its decrees, and to be everything and possess everything which constitutes a self-perpetuating sovereignty. At the end of thirty-four years his work was completed. He had put into the letter of the Constitution the spirit of eternal life. He had welded the members of the Union beyond the possibility of their ever being separated. He had created a Constitution upon the lines and within the limits of the written charter, and without altering a word of it, so much broader and beneficent than the words of the convention, that the interpretation gave that immortal instrument

the power which fought successfully the Civil War, expanded our territories north, south, east and west into continental dimensions, and carried us safely across the seas. (Applause.)

But all this was unknown to the people. There must be a popular evangelist for constitutional education. He arose in the person of the greatest orator, the largest brain and the most brilliant intelligence in our history—Daniel Webster. As Marshall had been educated by association with Washington and Hamilton, so Webster grew into a defender of the Union and the Constitution under the guidance of Marshall. He gave to us the patriotic and political literature which has become our American classic. In speeches in the Senate of unequalled power, and upon the platform, Webster made plain to the people the Constitution as interpreted by Chief Justice Marshall. He found in those teachings the doctrines of free soil and the principles of the Wilmot Proviso long before they had captured the country. He evolved out of Marshall's compendium the doctrine of the government of our territorial possessions by which we were enabled to rule Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The splendid literature of his speeches appealed to the colleges, and was incorporated into the school-books. More than a generation of American youth committed his patriotic addresses to memory, and delivered them from the stage of the academy and the school and in debating clubs. When he died, the forces of union and disunion were preparing for the inevitable battle. But Webster had educated more than half of his countrymen and countrywomen to a glorious maxim which was the embodiment of the thought of Washington and the judicial decisions of Marshall, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Under this banner at the call of Lincoln over two millions of men sprung to arms. They had been educated by Webster in the faith of Marshall's interpretation of the national unity and Webster's passionate devotion to the Union and the flag. (Applause.)

The stress of civil war demanded a President of unusual genius and equipment. None of the well-known statesmen at that period could have accomplished the work of Abraham Lincoln. His humble origin, his struggles and sacrifices to

secure an education, his eloquence, always in touch with and of the fibre and thought of the plain people of the country, his exquisite humor for explanation or palliation or avoidance, and the pathos welling up from a great heart which responded in sympathy to the universal sorrow, were elements never before united in one man. When the country despaired, he could give it hope. When death and disease had disabled the army, he could fill up the ranks. When revenge and the passions of civil strife would have kept alive for generations the bitterness of conflict, he could teach and enforce the lesson of brotherly love. From the Emancipation Proclamation to Appomatox he held the people, amidst all the sacrifices and discouragements of war, to the truth of his early declaration which had made him President, that "I believe this government cannot exist permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other." (Applause.)

When Lincoln fell by the hand of the assassin, the Constitution of Washington and of Marshall as interpreted by Daniel Webster for "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," had become the impregnable charter of the American people. After nearly three-quarters of a century of internal strife which retarded development and produced industrial and financial instability, the United States was a Union. It had unlimited resources and a people eager for their development. The problems of the future were the material ones of the employment of labor and capital and of foreign and domestic commerce. Whether every agency which could be devised by wise statesmanship should be at the service of the American people for their prosperity was the overwhelming question of the future. The party and statesmen who believed that the development could only be rapid, beneficent and complete under the operations of the principles of the protection of American industries, held possession of the government for nearly a third of a century. (Applause.)

Invention and immigration had stimulated our productive power beyond the capacity of our markets, great as they were. The expanding energies and necessities of the people were

bursting continental bounds and looking for opportunities in competition with the great workshop nations of the world. Another crisis was upon us. The man was wanted whom the people could unanimously trust for war and who could command their confidence for construction. Almost in a day isolation had ceased to exist. Uncle Sam was an invited guest at the table of the family of nations. Alien peoples had to be governed by Presidential discretion until laws could be enacted, anarchy suppressed, brigandage subdued and government established in distant climes and among many tribes and in varying degrees of civilization. In the meantime the principle of the protection of American industries which a majority of the people believed in, and also believed had brought about this unprecedented development and marvelous prosperity, must be maintained by popular approval. The one man above all others who possessed rare qualities of command and persuasion, of gentleness and firmness, of courage and charity to carry the country through triumphantly while these grave problems were being solved, was William McKinley. (Applause.)

We cannot assign to President McKinley the original and constructive talents of Washington, Marshall, Webster and Lincoln. The industrial policies he so ably advocated that his name became representative of their merits and aims, had been the practice of the country, with few interruptions, since Alexander Hamilton made his famous report on manufactures. His tragic death revealed to the people such loving qualities and aroused such universal grief that he obtained a permanent place in our history, and a fame which will not fade as must that of other statesmen in every generation whose names are not linked to events of historic magnitude.

Permit me to continue this analysis to the present. It is a hazardous task. Very few of the twenty-five Presidents of the United States have been creative in their administrations. Monroe lives by the doctrine which bears his name, but he was not its author. Unless a President is identified with some landmark of pre-eminent importance in our development, the centuries will cover him up. Will posterity say that Theodore Roosevelt can be rescued from the oblivion of time by ranking among our constructive statesmen? He came to the Presidency

when progress and development, so rapid as to be revolutionary, had brought about an acute crisis between capital and labor, and the country was becoming alarmed by the formation of corporations with unprecedented capitalization and the growth of trusts. According to precedents the remedies were legislative, and yet all saw that undreamed-of perils were possible in the slow processes of lawmaking. The first question was the coal strike. It involved, if continued, the deprivation of fuel during the winter, with incalculable suffering to the poor, and the stoppage of industries, with added distress to artisans and laborers, and paralysis of capital. The consequences to law and order would be appalling. The President had no authority, but he acted promptly and decisively. He called into action not the constitutional and legal power of his office, for they were inadequate, but the higher duty, which had not before been conceived or utilized, of the advisory relation of the people's President to the people. He invoked the mysterious majesty with which the Chief Magistracy is equipped in the popular imagination for the enforcement of his plan of settlement. The scheme succeeded, the crisis was averted, Congress approved, and the Presidency acquired new relations and responsibilities. (Applause.) We are the most conservative people in the world. Socialism has increased enormously during the last decade in Germany, France, Italy and other countries, but has made little progress with us. State and municipal ownership of public utilities which is common in Europe does not find favor in the United States. Free schools and wide distribution of property, and homes owned, have created a thoughtful and intelligent consideration of economic questions.

The rapid evolution of industrial combinations was viewed at first with alarm, and furnished material for political agitation; but the agitators' headway was abruptly stopped by a realization by the people of the tendency of the times, not only here, but in all highly organized industrial nations. Nevertheless unprecedented capitalization and concentration of corporations produced a feeling of unrest and doubt, a sentiment which might become a passion if viciously directed. The success of "Frenzied Finance" demonstrated the popular fear. At a critical moment the President saw the situation and dominated

it. He set in motion all the resources of the Department of Justice to test the power of existing laws to protect the people. He devised, demanded and secured new legislation to provide for deficiencies in the old. The election came, and the people, by their votes, said plainly to him, "We confide in you our powers. We believe you can solve and settle these difficult questions so as to curb monopoly without disturbing the beneficent course of trade or finance." He has been doing this, and upon his return from his western bear hunt he will start in again (applause), and he will find it more difficult to escape a renomination than it was to get his twelfth bear. Things which, when proposed by other leaders, alarmed both capital and labor, are believed to be so thoroughly under the strong hand of a masterful statesman that action will stop with reform, and reform will be so wisely conservative as to protect all legitimate enterprises and endanger none. Labor is not alarmed that it will lose employment; capital is not alarmed that it will be unduly hindered or unduly put under control, but all believe that President Roosevelt will carry things on only just so far as will preserve the best interests of industrial development and will prevent discrimination and prevent criminal combinations, whether of labor or of capital. This power he is using as a man of courage, a man who grasps the situation and is not afraid of it, and a man who says just what he believes to be right. Yesterday in a speech at Chicago, when he was called upon by a company of labor leaders, he said to them, "Obey the laws, and then we will talk about the rights and wrongs of labor." (Applause.)

The President becoming the tribune of the people gives to the office a new and greater power. It may be lost with a weak President. It enforces the necessity for the biggest and best-equipped man for President. (Applause.) I think future generations will place among the few who have given distinct direction to the evolution of our institutions, the name of Theodore Roosevelt. (Applause.)

So here, to-night, we pay tribute to the pillars of the Republic, to the builders of this structure of government as we live in it and enjoy it to-day.

We look for a moment upon the human side of these men.

Washington has been so obscured by a hundred years of veneration for his greatness that we cannot pierce the veil. But we know that when Lee faltered at the battle of Monmouth, Washington displayed a mighty human passion, that he sung the "Derby Ram" to the children of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and paid compliments to the little daughter of Roger Sherman. The rest of them were pre-eminently men of the people.

Marshall was a soldier, a Congressman, a cabinet officer and a foreign ambassador. He gave himself both an education and the equipment of a lawyer, and became the head of the bar of his State. He lived happily for sixty years with his wife, reading to her every night when at home, and when she died he continued to read aloud to the opposite chair in which she was accustomed to sit. He would relieve the tedium of the solution of the complex problems of the Constitution by playing quoits. He always took a mint julep before the game, measured the distance between the discs with a straw, and jumped into the air and clicked his heels and shouted if he won.

Webster was also self-educated, and secured the means for prosecuting his studies by copying deeds in the clerk's office at twenty-five cents apiece; but when his equipment was complete his transcendent ability carried him from the country to the city, and almost at once to an unapproachable rank in his profession of the law. He was intensely human. He had foibles and weaknesses almost as great as his genius. He so won the admiration of his countrymen that alone of our statesmen they called him "the godlike." But in his love of nature, his fondness for the field, his pursuit of game with gun and rod, and quick sympathy for human rights, he won and held a place in the people's affection and esteem. Like Marshall, he also possessed humor. Without imagination and humor no man can be great, and Webster had both.

Lincoln had learned to read after a hard day's work in the field, by a pine-knot in a frontier cabin. He had acquired his incomparable style from the Bible and writing essays with charcoal upon shingles, because of the meager equipment of the woodmen of those days. He was the story-teller among the Presidents. Rough illustrations derived from his early experience in frontier life made the country laugh between its

tears, while the point of the anecdote overwhelmed his enemies or enforced his arguments.

McKinley we all knew. His presence at any gathering—cabinet, Congressional or popular, the club or the platform, the banquet-hall or the friendly circle—melted animosities, inspired good nature, good-fellowship and friendship. Every family in the country counted him a member, and the day rarely passed without the fireside echoing with loving expressions for McKinley. He too loved the lighter vein—to laugh with, but never at, his friends.

Roosevelt we all know as the most unconventional of our Presidents except Lincoln. His overflowing vitality demands constant exercise. He is master of every form of sport. His play is as absorbing as his work. When on horseback he leaps his horse over the first fence that he may jump a distant ditch. Professionals stand in awe of him when boxing, fencing or wrestling, and his infectious laugh speaks of high health and hilarious spirits.

It may be said of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt that we are too near and too much interested in the controversies of their time to forecast the judgment of posterity. Many of the questions decided by Marshall and Webster are still acute. But the fame of Washington grows brighter and purer with each succeeding generation. The distinguished English jurist and statesman, Lord Brougham, happily expressed the judgment of mankind when he said:

“It will be the duty of the historian and the sage of all nations to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal memory of Washington.”
(Applause.)

At the conclusion of Senator Depew's address he was tendered a reception in the library, after which the members assembled in the large café, where a collation was served. In answer to calls for impromptu speeches President Stotesbury introduced Mr. Abraham Barker as follows:

Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in presenting to you the only member of the Union Club who is still a member of The Union League, Mr. Abraham Barker.

RESPONSE BY MR. ABRAHAM BARKER.

Mr. President and Members of The Union League: It seems almost an intrusion for me to attempt to say anything after the very able and eloquent address we have heard from the distinguished guest of the evening, the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York. Mr. Stotesbury, the President of The Union League, has asked me to say a few words as one of the survivors of the fifty men who organized the Union Club, and I assure you I came here to-night with feelings mingled with joy because I have been permitted to live and see The Union League celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the opening of this building, and of sorrow when I think of the fifty men who comprised the Union Club and of the great army of The Union League who have since passed to everlasting life. I have never been much of a club man, as many of you know, and have not been very active in the ranks of the League since the Rebellion, but I feel, and have always felt, how difficult it is for those of the present generation, who were not actual participants in the great struggle which brought this patriotic organization into existence, to imagine the bitterness and dissensions which existed in those days in what was known as the upper classes of Philadelphia.

We had scarcely started before we all became Lincoln Republicans, believing in the government of the people, for the people and by the people, and that any deviation from that idea would jeopardize the Union.

My particular province of activity during the Rebellion was as Chairman of the Finance Committee, for the recruiting of colored troops. I had that very much at heart because I always had an abhorrence of slavery, and when Abraham Lincoln pronounced the Emancipation Proclamation I felt that a new era had come, and I know that I can look to you to see that it is always maintained.

I have watched with intense interest the growth of this organization, and I have felt in my mind that this Union League was a recruiting station for the Salvation Army of the Republic.

When I think that to-day The Union League is composed of 2200 members, representative men of the city, each and

every one of whom had to pass in review before every other member of The Union League before he could be admitted to membership—why were these 2200 men anxious to be enrolled in our organization? It cannot be on account of our beautiful club house, where members can come with their friends and enjoy all the comforts and privileges of club life. It must be something deeper. Is it not because that every man considers it an honor to have his name upon the roll of membership of the first patriotic association organized in this country to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln in the great contest he had entered for the preservation of the Union?

I believe this League will always be a power for justice, truth and integrity, but it can only become so by those who follow us maintaining that high standard handed down by the self-sacrificing, patriotic Americans who, by their unselfish efforts and devotion to its principles, made possible The Union League of to-day.

The next speaker was introduced by President Stotesbury as follows:

Gentlemen: We all feel proud of the members who attended the meeting in the Assembly Hall who were entitled to wear a badge designating them as having been upon the roll of membership when the present League House was opened, forty years ago to-night, and I desire to present to you one of these members, who was a member of the State Legislature at the time this League came into existence, and who was an honored Judge of this Commonwealth for many years and a representative from his district in the House of Representatives at Washington. I have asked him to say a few words, which I know will prove both interesting and instructive on this occasion—Hon. William H. Armstrong.

RESPONSE BY HON. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Union League: When our President, Mr. Stotesbury, requested me this evening to say something respecting my early experiences at the time of the war, I felt that I could not with propriety decline,

although I much doubted if I could interest an audience who had just heard the able and most entertaining address of the distinguished guest of the evening. I may say, however, that while listening to that most admirable address, many incidents more or less connected with the war came to my mind, some of which were a part of my personal experiences, and some of which I knew without any personal participation.

I was one of the joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate appointed to escort Mr. Lincoln from the Pennsylvania line to Washington. Mr. Lincoln, as all who had the pleasure and honor of knowing him well knew, was a most remarkable man; simple in all his tastes and in every habit of his life; of prompt and accurate judgment, and of decisive and firm action when his judgment was settled upon a policy which he conceived to be in the best interests of the country. The committee met Mr. Lincoln on his arrival at Pittsburgh. The night was inclement, and a rain of extraordinary violence was falling at the time. The committee became separated and did not meet again until we arrived at the Monongahela House at Pittsburgh. At that time there was no adequate shelter for passengers alighting from the train, and Mr. Lincoln and the committee, in the confusion incident to his arrival, got thoroughly wet. At the hotel a comfortable fire was blazing on the hearth, and Mr. Lincoln stood before it wiping the rain from his thoroughly wet clothes, and remarked good-naturedly, as he stood before it, "I am wet to the skin."

In the journey through Pennsylvania Mr. Lincoln sat much of the time in a seat by himself, evidently in deep thought. As the train stopped at various stations on the route, he was invariably called to the rear platform of his car to address the enthusiastic crowds which greeted him. Upon one occasion the crowd called lustily for Mrs. Lincoln, who was in the same car. Mr. Lincoln good-naturedly said he did not know whether Mrs. Lincoln would come, but he would see. He went back in the train and shortly after appeared with her upon the rear platform. He was, as you know, a very tall man, and Mrs. Lincoln comparatively short. This is the way he introduced her: "Well, gentlemen, here she is. And now you see the long of it," pointing to himself, "and the short

of it," pointing to her, which good-natured allusion was received most enthusiastically by the crowd.

Many incidents, trifling in themselves, occurred during the journey, pleasant to remember, but hardly of importance enough to interest an audience.

Mr. Lincoln left the committee for the well-remembered journey to Buffalo, Syracuse, New York and Philadelphia, arriving at Harrisburg after raising the flag over Independence Hall. At Harrisburg that evening he dined at the Jones House, as the guest of Governor Curtin, and there were present Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel McClure and the three gentlemen who accompanied him from Springfield—David Davis, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Mr. Lamon, afterward Marshall of the District of Columbia, and Norman Judd, afterward a Justice of the United States Court in Illinois. Before his arrival at Harrisburg, it had developed that a formidable conspiracy had been formed to assassinate him in Baltimore on his way to Washington. A report of this conspiracy, made by Allen Pinkerton, the detective, was read and discussed at that meeting; in consequence of which Mr. Lincoln, much against his inclination, acquiesced in the advice of his friends that he should make his journey to Washington in the most direct and inconspicuous manner. Colonel Scott arranged the transportation. Every telegraph wire leading out of Harrisburg not in the exclusive control of the railroad was cut, and no communication by telegraph was permitted until it was ascertained that Mr. Lincoln was safely in Washington. A special engine and car, led by a pilot engine, was provided, which took Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg to Philadelphia to meet the train about eleven o'clock direct from Philadelphia to Washington. He took a lower berth in the sleeping car as an ordinary passenger, and arrived in Washington early the next morning. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by Mr. Lamon and Justice Judd. Justice Davis remained as special escort for Mrs. Lincoln. It was evidently important that this move should be as secret as possible.

After the dinner at Harrisburg Mr. Lincoln took a carriage at the hotel door, with Governor Curtin, who, in a loud voice, directed "Drive to the Executive Mansion." It soon after

arrived at the railroad station. To further conceal the movement, Justice Judd appeared on a veranda of the Lochiel House, where it was supposed Mr. Lincoln had apartments, and where an immense crowd had assembled, and announced that Mr. Lincoln had been traveling and was exceedingly weary, and would be very much obliged if the people would quietly disperse that he might enjoy a restful night before resuming his journey in the morning—a request with which the people very promptly complied. When the morning came, we were astonished to learn that Mr. Lincoln was already in Washington. The committee, however, escorted Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Justice Davis, from Harrisburg to Washington. By reason of the apprehension of possible disturbance on the arrival of the train at the station in Baltimore, the train stopped a mile or more before reaching the station, and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Judge Davis, under whose special escort she was, took a private carriage to the Camden Station. The train then moved on to the President Street Station, where an immense crowd was assembled, some of whom were evidently in good humor and regarded the arrival of the President in Washington as a great joke. Many, however, were angry and sullen, from what cause did not appear, but there was no violence and everything passed off quietly. At that time the trains were drawn by horses from President Street Station of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. to Camden Station, B. & O. R. R. Co., at which point Mrs. Lincoln and Justice Davis again joined the committee, and we went without further incident to Washington.

At the breaking out of the war I was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Probably by reason of my official position Governor Curtin sent for me. I may say that the Governor and I were very warm and personal friends, and had been before his election. At the Executive Chamber he read to me a telegram from President Lincoln, in which he inquired: "Will Pennsylvania endorse ten million bonds of the United States?" We discussed the matter, and neither Governor Curtin nor myself had the least doubt that the Legislature would authorize such endorsement. The Governor was to have prepared a proper bill to authorize such endorsement,

which I was to receive the next morning and introduce into the House. When I called at the Executive Chamber to receive the bill, Governor Curtin was in a state of the highest satisfaction, and read to me another telegram from the President, in which he said that the bankers of Philadelphia, New York and Boston had agreed to take the loan and there would be no necessity for any endorsement of the State.

I very well remember the excitement in the Legislature when the news came that the Rebels had fired upon Fort Sumpter. It acted like a charm. Every thought of compromise was instantly absorbed in the intense desire and determination to crush the Rebellion by whatever force the necessity might require. The War Democrats instantly arrayed themselves in close alliance with the Republicans, breaking with the regular Democrats every bond which had bound them in uncertain adherence to that party.

I recall very distinctly the excitement occasioned by the destructive attack of the "Merrimac," the iron-clad ship of the Confederacy, upon the "Congress" and the "Cumberland" in Hampton Roads. Secretary Stanton had notified the seaboard cities of the North to prepare for a proper resistance to the "Merrimac," which it was supposed would, if successful, demand a very considerable ransom to save any city so attacked from bombardment. Philadelphia was believed to be especially exposed to such an attack, and there was much apprehension as to its safety. Communication was made at once with the Governor, and I was one of the committee of the Legislature appointed to meet the Mayor and others of Philadelphia to devise proper methods of defense if the "Merrimac" should attempt an attack upon the city. It was determined that a sufficient number of coal boats should be loaded with coal at the Kensington wharves and sunk at an appropriate place in the Delaware below the city to effectively obstruct the navigation. Whilst this plan of protection was being matured, news came that the "Monitor," the noted "cheese-box upon a raft," had attacked and disabled the "Merrimac," and that the danger of her assault upon any of the seaboard cities was over.

I recall some incidents of the war in this city. There are

many before me who know full well the origin of The Union League, and that its impelling purpose was to arrest the tide of disloyalty which was making itself felt so conspicuously and so powerfully in the social life of the city. Many of you doubtless recall that in that time of mingled patriotism and disloyalty the staunch patriotism of the city was intolerant of the indifferent patriotism and of the often outspoken disloyalty of many of the prominent citizens. Upon one occasion a body of loyal and determined men marched through the streets of Philadelphia and compelled many of its noted citizens of influence, and whose loyalty was doubted, to put out the United States flag as the emblem and assurance of their loyalty. I knew very well William D. Lewis, one of the older members of this League, and a most estimable, influential and loyal citizen. Mr. Lewis was a warm, personal and very intimate friend of William B. Reed. Mr. Reed was an able and distinguished lawyer of the city, but his disloyalty was open and violently expressed. He made a speech in Independence Square so disloyal that it was in part published by the Republicans as a campaign document. Mr. Lewis told me that the morning after that speech Mr. Reed met him on the street and approached him in his usual manner and with outstretched hand, saying, "How do you do, Mr. Lewis?" Mr. Lewis put his hand behind his back and said, "I do not know you, sir." From that day Mr. Lewis and Mr. Reed never spoke. The personal relations of Mr. Reed with many of his influential friends and associates of the city were thus so completely severed that he became almost an ostracized man. He left the city to take up his residence and his practice as a lawyer in the city of New York, but he was not accepted there either by the Democrats or the Republicans, and he died a disappointed and discredited man.

I well remember a man, a Democrat, who in the early part of the war was not only critical of the administration, but had no doubt whatever of the final success of the Rebellion. He avowed that the North was sacrificing its men and its money in a hopeless and impossible contest. He seemed to hail the reverses of the Union army as the fulfillment of his predictions. Upon such occasions, his oft-repeated expressions were: "I

told you so. You never can whip the South." But he had a son who joined the Union army, and who was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville. After a long imprisonment he was among the exchanged soldiers, and his father went down to Annapolis to receive him. The boy, emaciated, weak, unable to stand, and with every evidence of starvation upon him, was carried from the boat and taken by his father to his own home. His condition was such that he never recovered, and died in his father's house, as his father always asserted, "starved to death in Andersonville prison." From that moment this man was converted to loyalty for the Government, and became one of the most pronounced Republicans of my acquaintance.

Time would not permit to further extend these reminiscences. Many in this assembly can recall the conditions with very distinct remembrance of the work accomplished by The Union League in those trying times, when the loyalty and patriotism of the country were arrayed against disloyalty and practical treason to the Government. As I look over this audience in which there are so many young and vigorous men, it naturally recurs to me that to many who are here the war is only history. But its memories are very dear to the men who lived in those troubled and distressful times. The conditions were novel and unprecedented, and in whatever aspect they were then viewed, it is now evident that many who were then allied to the Democratic party differed honestly as to the policy of the Government and doubted the necessity of the war. They were not governed so much by disloyalty to the Government as by very earnest though delusive convictions that it would have been better to have arranged by amicable adjustment the important questions which then divided the country than to have submitted them to the doubtful arbitrations of war. The strength of loyal sentiment centered in the conviction so impressively expressed by Lincoln, that this Government could not endure "half free and half slave."

I cannot close this short and desultory address without one word to the younger members of the League. It is not to be forgotten that whilst it is not a political organization, it is now, as it always has been, a distinctively Republican organization. It has wisely kept aloof from minor political contests,

but has always borne an active and efficient part in maintaining Republican national policies. Its influence has been recognized and acknowledged to the remotest limits of the Republic. Every member, old and young, is proud of its loyal record. It has borne an honored part in the most momentous struggle of the country, when "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable," were contending for life in the direst contest of any age. It has seen the Republic rise triumphant over the powers of united and persistent treason. As a social organization it has so wisely adjusted and maintained its power and influence that no like organization within the whole bounds of the Republic has so stamped its impress upon the national life. In every relation, whether social, local or national, it has held its honor unsullied and sacred. The time cannot be far distant when the older members of the League must surrender its control and entrust its honor and its influence to the keeping of younger men. The founders, of whom but three survive, and its older members, whose ranks are thinning fast, must soon hand over to you, their young and vigorous successors, the honored banner of the League. They will surrender it without a stain and with abiding confidence that it will suffer no dishonor in your hands. Let it be borne in all the future, as in the past, full high advanced, with all its honors past and all its honors yet to come emblazoned on its silken folds. It will be given, as it will be held by you, as the sacred pledge of the devoted loyalty of the League and the highest standard of personal and national rectitude. Let it never be said that they who in the future shall hold the destinies of the League in such sacred trust shall ever be unmindful of its honor. It is for you, the young and active members of the League, to protect alike its local and its national honor. Let no unworthy association or doubtful purpose of seeming advantage divert you from the maintenance of the high standard of loyalty and honor which its founders and its earliest patrons have handed down to you. And when, in the far-distant future, you in turn must surrender the trust to other men, let it pass to your successors with no blot upon its escutcheon and with an enlarged and unsullied record of high achievement and unfailing devotion to national honor. (Prolonged applause.)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 31, 1905.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—It is gratifying to report that the House Committee during the current year has been able to pay the deficiency in the income account which it inherited from the preceding year, and to have a small balance in addition. For this successful management the Board is indebted to that Committee.

The proposed additions and alterations to the property of the Club, if approved by the members of The Union League at a meeting to be held on November 13, 1905, impose upon your Committee the duty of considering the ways and means of providing the funds necessary to be expended for them.

Your Committee would recommend that The Union League should authorize the execution and issue of bonds secured by a mortgage. As the additions and alterations contemplate future improvements in harmony with a general plan of improvement of all the property of the Club, it is thought wise to recommend that the suggested bonds and mortgage should be for one million dollars (\$1,000,000), one-half of which could remain in the hands of the Trustee of the mortgage subject to future disposal by The Union League; the other half, or so much thereof as may be necessary, could be used for the purpose of raising the necessary funds required for the proposed additions and alterations. Should any of the said one-half of the bonds remain after providing the necessary funds for the additions and alterations, they could be used for the purpose of satisfying and canceling outstanding bonds secured by the

present mortgage upon terms to be agreed upon between the Board of Directors and the holders of such bonds. The present mortgage on the Fifteenth Street properties, which has been reduced to one thousand dollars (\$1000), may be increased to the amount of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars (\$129,000) at any time by the Board of Directors, and in this way money can be readily and easily provided for the payment of the additions and alterations in the early progress of the work, so that the proposed new bonds, in all probability, will not be required to be negotiated until some considerable time after the beginning of the proposed improvements.

Your Committee has concluded not to recommend any increase in the annual tax at the present time. Whilst this question may have to be taken up in the future, the Committee is of the opinion that it would be premature to make any recommendation upon it now. It was thought better to wait a sufficient time to enable the Board to discover to what extent the improvements and additions would increase the expenses of maintaining the Club, and to what extent the increased expenditure would be met by the increased income.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that an effort should be made to secure the authority of The Union League, at the meeting to be called for the consideration of the question of approving of the additions and alterations, to execute and issue bonds secured by a mortgage to the amount and upon the terms mentioned.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

DIMNER BEEBER,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 31, 1905.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—Important improvements, carried out last year by the Library Committee in co-operation with the House Committee, left little to be desired in its general equipment. An economy has been effected by dropping a number of uncalled-for papers and magazines. Chessmen and score cards for "Bridge" have been provided for the card room. Through the assistance of the House Committee, the new book-case in the store-room was completed by the addition of glass doors.

The Library has grown during the year to a gratifying extent, and the additions exceed in number and value those for several years past; this principally through the generosity of one member of The Union League, whose gift of \$500 has been expended for 127 volumes, most of them handsomely bound. These are included in list of donations appended; a suitable book-plate has been engraved and placed in these books. Many valuable works have been obtained through the Pepper Fund, the net income of which, including a balance of \$163.58 from last year, was \$503.08, \$132.27 remaining unexpended.

Acknowledgments have been made for donations of books and pamphlets to many individual members and others, and especially to the United States and Pennsylvania Governments, our representatives in Congress, and to the estate of our late fellow-member, Joseph B. Robinson, Esq.

The expenditures from the annual appropriation have been as follows:

Newspapers and periodicals.....	\$1,731 87
Books.....	335 65
Binding.....	147 78
Stationery.....	17 35
Printing.....	25 00
Incidentals.....	75 10
Salary of Librarian.....	1,800 00
Board of Librarian.....	60 48
	<hr/>
	\$4,193 23

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,
Chairman.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Present number of volumes in library, 11,496; accessions during the year, 579 volumes, divided as follows:

Works of Reference.....	61
History.....	72
Biography.....	75
Fiction.....	131
Poetry and Drama.....	19
Letters, Essays, etc.....	16
Travels.....	23
Science and Useful Arts.....	8
Fine Arts and Amusements.....	12
Sociology, Politics, etc.....	60
Philosophy and Religion.....	8
Bibliography.....	10
Collected works.....	68
Magazines bound.....	13
Miscellaneous.....	3

Of the above there were obtained by purchase 335 volumes; through donation, 244. There were also received by gift ninety-nine pamphlets, and three maps and an atlas, unmounted. The Saturday Evening Post was added to our list of papers.

SUMMARY OF PERIODICALS.

	<i>By Subscription.</i>	<i>By Donation.</i>
Foreign and Domestic Dailies.....	32	5
“ “ “ Weeklies.....	64	24
“ “ “ Monthlies and Quarterlies.....	51	23
“ “ “ Yearlies.....	22	4
Total.....	225	

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	DONOR.		
Catalogue of United States Public Documents, Nos. 117-128.....	United States Government.		
Lists of Books, relating to various subjects, prepared by Library of Congress.....	“	“	“
A. L. A. Catalogue of 8000 Volumes.....	“	“	“
Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution for 1903.....	“	“	“
Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States.....	“	“	“
History of Library of Congress.....	“	“	“
Atlas of Battlefield of Antietam.....	“	“	“
Annual Report, Commissioner of Navigation, for 1904.....	“	“	“
Army Register for 1905.....	“	“	“
Navy Register for 1905.....	“	“	“
Report of Librarian of Congress for 1904....	“	“	“
Twenty-first Annual Report, United States Civil Service Commission.....	“	“	“
Argument of Hon. M. E. Olmsted on Impeachment of Judge Swayne.....	“	“	“
Report of United States Commissioner of Education for 1903, Vol. 1.....	“	“	“
Eighteenth Annual Report, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	“	“	“
Register of Department of State.....	“	“	“
<i>Facsimile</i> of Jefferson's Book, "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth".....	Hon. H. H. Bingham.		
Congressional Directory.....	“	“	“
United States Census Reports, viz.: Special Report on Mines and Quarries, Special Report on Street and Electric Railways, Census Bulletins.....	“	“	“
Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies, Series I., Vols. 18 and 19....	Hon. Robt. Adams, Jr.		

	DONOR.		
Official Gazette, United States Patent Office (weekly).....	Hon. George D. McCreary.		
Annual Report, Commissioner of Patents, for 1904.....	"	"	"
History of 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers..	Pennsylvania State Library.		
War from the Inside; Story of the 132d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.....	"	"	"
History of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry (60th Pennsylvania Volunteers).....	"	"	"
History of the 150th Pennsylvania Volun- teers (2d Regiment Bucktail Brigade)....	"	"	"
Report of Department of Mines, 1903, 2 vols.	"	"	"
Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1903-04, 2 vols.....	"	"	"
Common School Laws and Decisions, 1904..	"	"	"
Message of the Governor, January, 1905....	"	"	"
Report of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 1904.....	"	"	"
Report of Superintendent of Public Printing, 1904.....	"	"	"
Report of Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, 1903-04.....	"	"	"
Reports of Pennsylvania State College, 1902-03, 1903-04.....	"	"	"
Report of State Board of Health, 1903, 2 vols.....	"	"	"
Report of Department of Agriculture, 1903..	"	"	"
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruc- tion, 1904.....	"	"	"
Report, Department of Fisheries, 1903-04....	"	"	"
Report, Fish Commissioners of Pennsyl- vania, 1903.....	"	"	"
Report of State Treasurer, 1904.....	"	"	"
Report of Commissioner of Banking, 1904..	"	"	"
Report of Adjutant-General, 1902-03.....	"	"	"
Report of Free Library Commission, 1903..	"	"	"
Laws of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1905.....	"	"	"
Report, Department of Forestry, 1903-04..	"	"	"
Proceedings, 39th Annual Encampment, G. A. R. of Pennsylvania.....	"	"	"
Annual Report, Librarian of Pennsylvania, 1904.....	"	"	"
Opinions of Attorney-General of Pennsyl- vania for 1903 and 1904.....	"	"	"
Report of Board of Public Charities, 1904..	"	"	"

	DONOR.	
Report, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, Fire and Marine, 1904.....	Pennsylvania State Library.	
General Catalogue of University of Pennsylvania, 1904-05.....	University of Pennsylvania.	
The Suffrage Franchise in the Thirteen English Colonies; A. E. McKinley.....	"	"
Report of the Provost, 1904.....	"	"
Proceedings of University Day, 1905.....	"	"
Proceedings of Commencement, 1905.....	"	"
Garnett's Universal Anthology of Literature, 33 vols.	\$500 donation from a member.	
Works of Goethe, edited by Dole; 14 vols....	"	"
Works of Schiller, edited by Dole; 10 vols....	"	"
Beacon Lights of History; Dr. Lord; 15 vols.	"	"
Secret Court Memoirs, published by Grolier Society; 20 vols.....	"	"
Works of Prosper Mérimée; 8 vols.....	"	"
Sporting Stories and Sketches of Surtees, illustrated by Leech; 6 vols.....	"	"
Annals of the Artists of Spain; Stirling-Maxwell; 4 vols.....	"	"
Cyclopædia of Costume; Planché; 2 vols....	"	"
Albert Durer; J. S. Moore; 1 vol.....	"	"
History of Dancing; Vuillier; 1 vol.....	"	"
James I and VI; Henderson; 1 vol.....	"	"
Dibdin's Bibliomania; 1 vol.....	"	"
Lincoln and Douglas Debates; 1 vol.....	"	"
Speeches of John Bright on the American Question; 1 vol.....	"	"
Venice of To-day; Hopkinson Smith; 1 vol....	"	"
Official Army Register of United States Volunteers, 1861-1865; 8 vols.....	"	"
Historical Novels of G. P. R. James, 25 vols.	Francis L. Potts, Esq.	
Sketches of George Washington and of the Signers; Tyson; 2 vols.....	Estate of Joseph B. Robinson, Esq., deceased.	
John Lothrop Motley, a Memoir; Holmes....	"	"
Annals of the War, by Leading Participants; Philadelphia Weekly Times.....	"	"
Life and Letters of Admiral Farragut; by His Son.....	"	"
History of the United States Secret Service; Baker.....	"	"
Travels in Greece and Russia; Bayard Taylor.....	"	"
The Land of the Montezumas; Crawford....	"	"

	DONOR.
Thirty Years in the Harem; wife of H. H. Kibrizli—Mehemet Pasha.....	Estate of Joseph B. Robinson, Esq., deceased.
Notes in England and Italy; Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne.....	" "
Along Alaska's Great River; Schwatka.....	" "
China and the United States; Speer.....	" "
The Uprising of a Great People; de Gasparin.....	" "
The Mikado's Empire; Griffis.....	" "
The Modern Babes in the Wood; Smith.....	" "
The Opinions of a Philosopher; Grant.....	" "
Little Hodge; Jenkins.....	" "
A Ragged Register; Dickinson.....	" "
Public Papers of Governor Black of New York, 1897-98.....	Col. George C. Treadwell.
Report of President of University of Chicago, 1903.....	University of Chicago.
Pennsylvania at Gettysburg; 2 vols.....	Maj. Edwin N. Benson.
Protection Editorials from the <i>North American</i> , 1904, by Chas. Heber Clarke.....	Wm. T. Tilden, Esq.
Eighty-sixth Annual Report, Board of Public Education, Philadelphia.....	" "
Republican Club Book, 1904.....	J. Hampton Moore, Esq.
New Jersey Archives, 1st Series, Vols. 23 and 24.....	New Jersey State Library.
Handbook of Railroad Securities.....	Wm. G. Hopper & Co.
The Pilgrim's Campaign, 1904, to Chancellorsville, etc.....	F. Wm. Geisse, Esq.
Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey, 1905.....	Hon. B. H. Minch.
Report of City Controller for 1904.....	Capt. John M. Walton.
Official Catalogue, German Exhibit at St. Louis World's Fair.....	German Consulate at Phila.
Fifteen Minutes' Sunday Work.....	Geo. W. Townsend, Esq.
Tenth Annual Convention, Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, 1904.....	John B. Harper, Esq.
An Inaugural Ode; Alex. B. Thaw.....	The author.
Castel del Monte; Gallizier.....	R. W. Downing, Esq.
The Verdict of Time.....	Y. M. C. A.
The Directory of Directors, Phila., 1905.....	W. G. Huey & Co.
Automobile Good Roads and Tours.....	Hartford Rubber Works Co.
Reports of Connecticut State Librarian for 1903 and 1904.....	Connecticut State Library.
Benjamin F. Barge, 1832-1902, His Life, His Travels; Hurlbut.....	Estate of B. F. Barge, Esq., deceased.

DONOR.

Thirtieth Annual Report, Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, 1905.....	Phila. Maritime Exchange.
The Story of Pennsylvania at the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904; James A. Lambert, A. M.; 2 vols.....	The author.
Annual Proceedings, Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905	P. S. S. R.
Verses and Translations; M. Russell Thayer	The author.
Railway Provident Institutions in English Speaking Countries; M. Riebenack.....	The author.
History of Philadelphia Almshouses and Hospitals; Lawrence.....	Maj. Wm. H. Lambert.
Second Annual Message as Mayor of Philadelphia; 3 vols.....	Hon. John Weaver.
"A Danger to be Averted," and other pamphlets.....	Indian Rights Association.
Regulations of Gettysburg National Park, and Report of Commission, 1904.....	Col. John P. Nicholson.
La Femme dans le Roman Italien, and Les Confessions d'un Octogénaire; Joseph Spencer Kennard, Ph. D.....	The author.
In Memoriam, Richard C. Dale.....	Thos. Kilby Smith, Esq.
Catalogue, Mass. Inst. of Technology, 1904.	Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Register of Graduates, 1903-04.....	" "
President's Report, Mass Inst. of Tech., 1905	" "
New Shakespeareana (Quarterly).....	Unknown.
Catalogue and Announcement of Columbia University.....	Columbia University.
Columbia University Quarterly.....	" "
Oration at Reunion of Phillips Exeter Academy, June, 1903; Francis Rawle, Esq.....	The author.
Souvenir of Louisiana Purchase Exposition	American Book Co.
Map of Valley Forge Park.....	John W. Woodside, Esq.
Legislative Record of Pennsylvania, 1905...	Hon. Henry F. Walton.
An Experience of a Republican Citizen of Corrupt and Contented Philadelphia.....	John B. Roberts, M.D.
Thirty-seventh Annual Report of S. P. C. A.	Penna. S. P. C. A.
Inter-State Commerce, Brief as to Proposed New Legislation.....	Rear-Admiral Andrade.
The Work of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.....	" "
"Radnor, 1700-1905," a Poem.....	Henry Pleasants, Esq.
"Lessons from the Lowly," Poem on the Old Eagle School, Tredyffrin.....	" "
The Evolution of a German Cradle, 1767-1903, being an Historical Account of the Old Eagle School.....	" "

	DONOR.
Report of Trustees of the Old Eagle School	Henry Pleasants, Esq.
Twenty-fourth Annual Festival, Forefathers Day.....	New England Soc. of Penna.
Bulletins of Philadelphia Library	Jas. G. Barnwell, Esq.
The Will of Benjamin Franklin.....	Hon. Clinton R. Woodruff.
Report of a Possible Polytechnic Institute of Cooper Union Type.....	" " "
Report on the Cooper Union; Hartwell.....	" " "
Report of Phila. Polyclinic, 1904.....	Unknown.
Land Legislation in the Conventional Congo Basin.....	Consulate of Congo Free State, Baltimore.
The Alaska Club Almanac, 1905.....	The Alaska Club.
Twenty-fourth Annual Report, Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia.....	C. S. R. A.
Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy.....	Penna. Prison Society.
Spalding's Official Golf Guide.....	Unknown.
The Truth on the Congo Free State.....	Consulate of Congo Free State.
Map of the United States, issued by the Government.....	Col. Lewis E. Beitler.
Railroad Map of Pennsylvania.....	" "
Annual Banquet of Military Order of Foreign Wars, 1905.....	Mil. Order Foreign Wars.
Eleventh Printed Report of Drew Theological Seminary Library.....	Drew Theol. Sem. Library.
Chicago Reciprocity Conference and Our Trade with Germany; Albert Clarke.....	Unknown.
Thirty-sixth Annual Reunion, Society Army of the Potomac.....	Col. H. C. King.
Commercial Year Book of Birmingham (England) Chamber of Commerce, 1905..	Bemrose & Sons.
Bibliography of Trinity College.....	Trinity College.
General Catalogue of Trinity College, 1827-1900.....	" "
Philadelphia Allied Organizations for Comprehensive Park System.....	Phila. Allied Organizations.
Speech of Hon. J. Hampton Moore at Mass Meeting, State League of Republican Clubs, Sept. 20, 1905.....	Unknown.
The Stage and its Stars, Past and Present; 2 vols.....	John J. R. Craven, Esq.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ART ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 31, 1905.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Art Association respectfully calls your attention to the works of art which have been presented by the Association to The Union League during the many years of its existence. The officers of the Association believe that a large number of the members who have been elected during the last few years are not aware of its purposes, and in presenting this annual appeal would say that the Art Association was formed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions from the members of The Union League to form a fund to purchase such works of art as are commensurate with the true dignity and high standing of The Union League, and which would tend to enhance the beauty of the various rooms.

During the past year the Art Association has presented to The Union League a large painting by Xanthus Smith entitled “The Kearsarge and Alabama.” This painting is a notable one from both its historic and artistic qualities, and was criticised by the only survivor of the officers of the Kearsarge, who pronounced it perfect and true in every particular.

The following prints from famous paintings have been purchased by the Association during the year and presented to The Union League, and are now hanging in the oyster café and barber shop:

		AFTER THE PAINTING BY
Colored print.....	“Reflections”.....	
Artist’s proof.....	“Chance Companions”.....	W. Dendy Sadler.
“ “	“Morning Gossip”.....	W. Dendy Sadler
“ “	“The Recall”	Julian Scott.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY		
Artist's proof.....	"The Flag of Truce".....	Julian Scott.
Colored print.....	"Captain of the Eleven".....	P. H. Calderon.
" "	"The Start to the Meet".....	Heywood Hardy.
" "	"Run to Earth".....	Heywood Hardy.
" "	"Ordered to the Front, 1815".....	S. E. Waller.
" "	"A Helping Hand".....	Renouf.
" "	"Polo".....	J. C. Dollman.
" "	"Hungry as a Hunter".....	Edith Hayllar.
" "	"Chorus".....	W. Dendy Sadler.
" "	"A-Hunting We'll Go".....	W. Dendy Sadler.
" "	"Rats".....	Heywood Hardy.
" "	"Hallali du Sanglier".....	C. De Penne.
" "	"Coaching".....	W. H. Tuck.
" "	"Shooting".....	W. H. Tuck.
" "	"Chasse sous Bois".....	C. De Penne.
" "	"Le Bat l'Eau".....	Jules Gelibert.
" "	"Breaking Covert".....	Heywood Hardy.
" "	"Drawing the Gorse".....	Heywood Hardy.
" "	"Steady".....	G. M. Arnolt.
" "	"Ready".....	G. M. Arnolt.
" "	"Four in Hand".....	J. F. Walker.
" "	"A Promising Day".....	N. Drummond.
" "	"Run to Earth".....	A. C. Havell.
" "	"Gone Away".....	A. C. Havell.
" "	"For Better, for Worse".....	G. S. Wright.
" "	"Arrival at Gretna Green".....	G. S. Wright.
" "	"A Good'un to Follow".....	Blinks.
" "	"Where's the Field".....	Blinks.
" "	"The County Election".....	G. C. Bingham.
(The Will of the People is the Supreme Law.)		

The following prints have been also placed in the sleeping rooms:

AFTER THE PAINTING BY		
Japan remarque proof.....	"Pomona".....	F. Deilman.
Japan artist proof.....	"Sweethearts and Wives".....	P. R. Morris.
Print.....	"Flirtation".....	Percy Moran.
Japan remarque proof.....	"Brittany Girl".....	C. F. Harris.
Artist proof.....	"Ideal Head".....	C. E. Marshall.
" "	"Ideal Head".....	C. E. Marshall.
Japan remarque proof.....	"Sabbath Morning".....	Hamilton Hamilton.
Artist proof.....	"La Agale".....	J. Mordicai.
Print.....	"Fair as the Flowers".....	Yeend King.
Artist proof.....	"Spring Flowers".....	A. H. Shram.
Japan artist proof.....	"Puritan Maiden".....	Jas. S. King.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY		
Print.....	"Half Afraid".....	Yeend King.
Japan artist proof.....	"His Portrait".....	Will H. Low.
Print.....	"Wind and Flowers".....	L. Crosio.
".....	"Watching the Tournament".....	Maud Goodman.
".....	"The Sea hath its Pearls".....	W. H. Margetson.
".....	"Homeward".....	C. Troyon.
".....	"An Idyl".....	Léon Moran.
Japan remarque proof.....	"In a Pensive Mood".....	C. Morgan McIlhenny
Print.....	"Spring".....	E. Nictzky.
Artist proof.....	"Autumn".....	G. H. Boughton.
Print.....	"Attaque".....	H. Lefler.
".....	"Crossing the Tay".....	Fred'k Tayler.
Remarque proof.....	"Evening".....	R. L. De Lisser.
Plain print.....	"Like Father, Like Son".....	S. E. Waller.
"....."	"My Hero".....	S. E. Waller.
Japan remarque proof.....	"Water Lilies".....	Francis C. Jones.
"....."	"Near Gloucester".....	Louis Harlow.
Artist proof.....	"Spring".....	T. Bernard.
Proof.....	"The Smoker".....	Rajon.
".....	"Moonlight".....	Lucien Gautier.
".....	"Summer Slumber".....	Lord Leighton.
Artist proof.....	"Katrina".....	G. H. Boughton.
Print.....	"Harvest Home".....	Hans Mackart.
".....	"The Challenge".....	S. E. Waller.
Remarque proof.....	"Sidewalk Dance".....	J. G. Brown.
Print.....	"Grapevine Swing".....	J. H. Witt.
".....	"Sowing Wild Oats".....	S. E. Waller.
".....	"Close of Day".....	Arthur Mead.
".....	"Atlanta's Race".....	E. J. Poynter.
".....	"Reading from Homer".....	L. Alma Tadema.
".....	"Angelus".....	Millet.
".....	"My Old Regiment".....	De Taille.
".....	"Canterbury Cathedral".....	Camille Faunce.
Japan artist proof.....	"Evening".....	Henry Farrar.
"....."	"First Communion".....	Jules Breton.
Carbon print.....	"Maria Luisa De Tassis".....	Van Dyck.
"....."	"Playmates".....	Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Print.....	"The Old Song".....	Walther.
".....	"Aurora".....	Guido.
Artist proof.....	"June".....	F. Bernard.
Print.....	"Off the Banks".....	M. T. Burns.
".....	"A Kiss".....	L. Alma Tadema.
Proof.....	"Stump Speech".....	J. G. Brown.
Artist proof.....	"Autumn".....	Nightingale.
Remarque Japan proof.....	"Picking Peas".....	Harry Roseland.
"....."	"End of Day".....	J. Bronscome.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY		
Remarque proof.....	"Favorite Poet".....	A. M. Turner.
Print.....	"A Runaway Match".....	S. E. Waller.
Artist proof.....	"Return from Pasture".....	R. L. De Lisser.
" "	"Message of Love".....	E. J. Poynter.
Print.....	"'Twixt Love and Duty".....	S. E. Waller.
" "	"Rent Day".....	D. Wilkie.
" "	"Triomphe".....	H. Lefler.
Colored print.....	"Surry Landscape".....	H. C. Fox.
" "	"Hailing the Ferryman".....	D. R. Knight.
" "	"The Proposal".....	Tojetti.
" "	"Song of Love".....	Maud Goodman.
" "	"The Broken Pitcher".....	Greuze.
" "	"Flirtation".....	Girardet.
" "	"Portrait Lady Craven".....	Geo. Romney.
" "	"Ideal Head".....	A. Asti.
" "	"Penelope".....	Marcus Stone.
" "	"In Love".....	Erdman.
" "	"Margurite".....	Marcus Stone.
" "	"House of Parliament, London".....	A. Pisa.
" "	"Hon. Mrs. Graham".....	Gainsborough.
" "	"Portrait of Louisa".....	Geo. Moreland.
" "	"Mandalin".....	Lefler.
" "	"Margarette".....	Sir Thomas Lawrence.
" "	"Mlle. Sophie Arnould".....	Greuze.
" "	"Wedding Eve".....	Flemeng.
" "	"Minuet".....	Lionel Péraux.
" "	"Minuet".....	Lionel Péraux.
" "	"Duchess of Devonshire".....	Gainsborough.
Carbon print.....	"Madame Pompadour".....	Nattier.
Colored print.....	"Nell Gwynn".....	Geo. Romney

The following prints were hung in the office:

AFTER THE PAINTING BY		
Print.....	"Sheridan at Five Forks".....	A. C. Redwood.
" "	"First Reading of the Emancipation Proclama- tion. President Lincoln and his Cabinet".....	F. B. Carpenter.
" "	"Union".....	T. H. Matteson.
	(Small key to Union and colored engraving of The Union League.)	
" "	"Burning of the Congress".....	J. G. Davidson.

	AFTER THE PAINTING BY
Print.....	"Battery H".....Gilbert Gaul.
"	"Charging the Guns".....G. A. Traver.
"	"Pell-Mell Charge".....W. T. Trego.

In view of the above, the officers of the Association believe that it is incumbent upon each member to interest himself in the adornment of the League House, and trust that when paying your annual tax you will send by separate check, drawn to "James Butterworth, Treasurer," a subscription to the Art Association.

Yours truly,

R. DALE BENSON,	E. BURGESS WARREN, <i>President.</i>
JOHN H. CONVERSE,	JAMES BUTTERWORTH, <i>Treasurer.</i>
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,	CHARLES K. BARNS, <i>Secretary.</i>
<i>Committee.</i>	





